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CHRONOLOGICAL AND ALPHABETICAL

TABLES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL FACTS

OF THE

HISTORY OF CANADA

1492-1887

BY

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"Remember the old days."
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QUEBEC
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NOTICE

This short summary of the HISTORY OF CANADA, is divided in two parts : A Chronological part, mentioning the most remarkable men and the principal civil, political and religious facts, according to the order of their succession. A second part, presenting the same facts, classified according to the alphabetical order.

This summary does not contain any commentaries, and leaves to the reader the care of appreciating the facts to himself.

St. Lawrence Island of Orleans, June 1, 1887.

I

I

I

TABLES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL FACTS

OF THE

HISTORY OF CANADA.

FIRST PART.

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

PERIOD OF THE DISCOVERIES.

1492-1608

1492.—Christopher Colombus discovers America, San-Salvador, Cuba and San-Domingo.

1497.—Jean Cabot and his son, Sebastien, discover Labrador.

1500.—De Cortereal lands at Newfoundland, and enters in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

1508.—Thomas Aubert, pilot of Dieppe, ascends the St. Lawrence as far as 80 leagues off its mouth.

1518.—Baron DeLéry tries in vain to settle a colony on Sable Island.

1523.—Jean Verazzani visits all the United States Coasts, from South Carolina as far as the State of Maine, then Nova Scotia and Cape Breton's Island.

1534.—First voyage of Cartier: he visits the Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé.

1535.—Second voyage of Cartier: he explores the Coast of Labrador from Blanc Sablon, lands at Bic, at Tadoussac, at Island aux Coudres, at Stadacona (Quebec), ascends as far as Hochelaga (Montreal), and comes back to winter at Quebec, where the scurvy kills thirty-five of his men.

1540.—De Roberval, vice-roy.

1541.—Third voyage of Cartier sent by De Roberval. He winters at Cap-Rouge (Charlesbourg-Royal).

1542.—De Roberval, lieutenant-general of the King, comes to Canada, and winters at Charlesbourg-Royal.

1543.—By the order of Francis the first, Cartier makes a fourth voyage which lasts

eight months, to return in France the remaining men of the small colony.

1598.—The Marquis de la Roche obtains the privilege of trading. Contrary winds force him to abandon on Sable Island fifty convicts, whom he had landed there temporarily.

1599.—Chauvin obtains the commission of Marquis de la Roche, and establishes a counter at Tadoussac.

1603.—De Chates succeeds to Chauvin, and forms a company composed of noblemen and merchants. Pontgravé and de Champlain go as far as Sault St. Lewis Rapids.

1604.—De Monts increases the company formed by De Chates, establishes first his colony on the Island of Ste. Croix, in Acadia, and then transfers it at Port-Royal, in the Bay of Fundy.

1606.—Poutrincourt conducts to Port-Royal an expedition composed of laborers and of few friends, amongst whom was Lescarbot, advocate of Paris.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF QUEBEC

TO

THE CESSION OF CANADA TO ENGLAND.

(1608-1760).

PERIOD OF THE COMPANIES.
(1608-1663.)

First Governor: SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN.

(1608-1629 and 1633-1635).

1608.—Champlain lays the foundation of Quebec. Scurvy decimates his companions.

1609.—First expedition of de Champlain against the Iroquois, and victory of lake Champlain. De Champlain discovers the Richelieu river and the lake to which he gives his name.

1610.—Second expedition of de Champlain against the Iroquois, and his victory near Sorel.

1611.—De Champlain establishes a fort at Sault St. Lewis.

1612.—The Prince of Condé succeeds as viceroy to the Count of Soissons deceased.

1613.—De Champlain discovers the Ottawa River (formerly called the River of the Algonquins).

Destruction of Port-Royal.

1614.—Rouen or Merchants' Company.

1615.—Arrival at Quebec of the fathers Jamay, Dolbeau, Le Caron, and of brother Duplessis, monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets).

Third expedition of de Champlain against the Iroquois; he is wounded and retreats.

Whilst he passes the winter with the Hurons, de Champlain discovers the lakes Simcoe, Huron, Ontario and Nipissing.

Construction of the first chapel in Quebec.

1616.—Plot of the confederate Indians against the French, baffled by brother Duplessis.

Themines King's lieutenant.

Council of noblemen decides to exact a good choice of settlers, a seminary, and the liberty of trading.

1617.—The first french family, that of Louis Hébert, arrives at Quebec.

1618.—First jubilee at Quebec.

1619.—Death of brother Pacifique Duplessis.

1620.—De Champlain brings his wife at Quebec. He constructs the fort St. Lewis which has been the residence of french and english governors up to 1834. The monks of the order of St. Francis construct their monastery in the shores of St. Charles river, where is to-day the General Hospital. De Montmorency, viceroy.

1621.—Company of Montmorency substituted to Rouen or Merchants' Company.

Mission of Father Le Baillif near Lewis XIII, in relation to the difficulties between the old and the new company.

First registers kept at Quebec.

The Iroquois attack the fort of Sault St. Lewis, and the convent of the monks of the order of St Francis, near Quebec.

1624.—St. Joseph chosen as patron of Canada.

1625.—Arrival of the Jesuits at Quebec.

The duke of Ventadour becomes viceroy.

1626.—De Champlain enlarges the fort of St. Lewis, and establishes farms near the Cape Tourmente.

De Richelieu, Chief Justice in Eyre.

1627.—Company of the Cent Associés or of the New France, with the exclusive privilege of trade and the obligation of colonizing, substituted to the Company of Montmorency.

First voyage of the Jesuits to the land of the Hurons.

1629.—Taking possession of Quebec by the brothers Kertk, for the King of England.

De Champlain and the most part of the French return in France.

1632.—Canada rendered to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1633.—Champlain returns to Quebec as governor, and erects the church of Notre-Dame de Recouvrance, near St. Lewis castle.

1634.—Foundation of Three Rivers by de la Violette.

1635.—Death of de Champlain at Quebec.
Foundation of Jesuits' college at Quebec, by the Marquis de Gamache.

Second Governor: De MONTMAGNY.
(1636-1648).

1636.—DE CHATEAUFORT, administrator. Arrival of de Montmagny.

1637.—Establishment of a Christian Indian smallborough at Sillery, to protect them against the Iroquois.

1639.—Foundation of the Ursulines of Quebec by madame de la Peltrie, and of the Hospitalières of the Hotel-Dieu by the duchess d'Aiguilion.

1640.—Company of Notre-Dame de Montréal.
Discovery of lake Erie, by Fathers Chaumonot and de Brebœuf.

1641.—Discovery of lake St. John, by Father Dequen.

1642.—Foundation of Ville-Marie or Montreal (formerly Hochelaga), by the society of Notre-Dame de Montréal.
De Maisonneuve, governor.
Captivity of Father Jogues.

1643.—Release of Father Jogues, and his return in France.

De Maisonneuve, first governor of Montreal.

Erection of fort Richelieu (Sorel), by de Montmagny.

De Maille-Brézé, Chief Justice in Eyre.

1644.—Attack of Ville-Marie by the Iroquois, who kill three men.

De Danville, viceroy.

Captivity and release of Father Bressani.

1645.—Treaty of peace at Three Rivers, between Iroquois, Algonquins, Hurons and French.

The Company of the Habitants succeeds to the Company of the Cent Associés, according to certain conditions.

First election of a church-warden at Quebec.

1646.—Martyrdom of Father Jogues.

Chaudière and Kenebec Rivers discovered by Father Druillettes.

Death of Fathers Masse and de Noüe.

1647.—The Iroquois burn the fort Richelieu.

1648.—De Montmagny is recalled, and returns in France.

Third Governor: D'AILLEBOUST.

(1648-1651).

1648.—Creation of the Council of Quebec, composed of the Governor, the Superior of the Jesuits, until that a bishop may be, and of two citizens elected every three years.

Destruction of the St. Joseph Huron smallborough by the Iroquois, who massacre Father Daniel together with seven hundred persons.

1649.—Destruction by the Iroquois of the St. Ignatius, St. Lewis and St. John Huron smallboroughs; massacre of Fathers Lallemand, de Brebœuf and Garnier, together with the greatest part of the Hurons.

1650.—Conflagration of the Quebec Ursulines Convent.

Jesuits found at Quebec an elementary school.

Fourth Governor: De LAUZON.

(1651-1656).

1651.—Massacre of Duplessis-Bochard at Three Rivers.

Charles Lemoyne repulses an attack of the Iroquois against the French of Point St. Charles of Montreal

Two hundred Iroquois besiege, without success, the Hospital of Ville-Marie.

1652.—Massacre of Father Buteux by the Iroquois.

1653.—Treaty of peace with the Agniers.

Arrival of a recrute of one hundred settlers.

Twenty French massacred in the island of Montreal, by two hundred Iroquois.

Arrival of the venerable Sister Bourgeoys, who founds at Montreal, in the same year, the Congregation of Notre-Dame.

Captivity and release of Father Poncet.

1655.—A sedentary mission established by Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon, with the Onnontagués, and abandoned after a term of two years.

1656.—De Lauzon leaves the administration to de Charny, and returns in France.

1657.—D'AILLEBOUST, ADMINISTRATOR. The Montreal Hotel-Dieu founded by Miss Mance.

Arrival of the Sulpiciens at Montreal. The abbot de Queylus nominated Vicar-General by the archbishop of Roan.

1658.—Canada is erected into a Vicariate Apostolic. Consecration of Mgr de Laval.

Fifth Governor: D'ARGENSON.

(1658-1661).

1659.—Arrival at Quebec of Mgr de Laval, bishop of Pétrée, and Vicar Apostolic of New France.

Collision between Mgr de Laval and the abbot de Queylus.

1660.—Heroic fight of Daulac with sixteen French against seven hundred Iroquois, who massacre him with all his companions, at the foot of the Chaudières Rapids, in the Ottawa River. De Feuquières, viceroy.

Death of the ex-governor d'Ailleboust, whose mortal remains lie in the country.

1661.—Mgr de Laval visits Three Rivers and Montreal.

Massacre of abbots Le Maistre and Vignal by the Iroquois.

Sixth Governor : D'AVAUGOUR.

(1661-1663).

1662.—A recrute of 400 men arrives at Quebec. D'Estrades, viceroy.

1663.—Foundation of the Quebec Seminary by Mgr de Laval.

Discussion between the bishop and the governor in relation with the liquor trade.

Ordinance enacting the establishment of the Superior or Sovereign Council, composed first, of the Governor, the Bishop, four Councillors, one Attorney General and a Chief Clerk, and later, of twelve members.

Leaving of New France by the Company of the Cent Associés.

The Sulpiciens substituted to the Company of Montreal.

Violent earthquakes during six months, followed by the cessation of the liquor trade and numerous conversions.

Mgr de Laval obtains the recall of the Governor.

POPULATION: 2500 souls.

PERIOD OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT
(1663-1760).

Seventh Governor: De SAFFRAY-MESY.
(1663-1665).

1663.—Arrival of Gaudais-Dupont, intrusted to organize the Sovereign Council.

Creation of Courts of Justice at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

1664.—Dispute between the Governor, on one side, the Councillors and the Bishop, on the other side.

De Maisonneuve is forced to return in France, and Perrot succeeds to him.

The West Indies Company is substituted to the Company of the Cent-Associés.

Ordination of the first Canadian priest, the Rev. Germain Morin.

1665.—Arrival of the Marquis de Tracy, viceroy; of Talon, the Intendant (1665-1672), and of the regiment of Carignan.

Recall of De Mésy who dies at the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec, after his reconciliation with the Bishop of Quebec.

DE LA POTERIE, administrator not acknowledged.

Eighth Governor: De COURCELLES.

(1665-1672).

1666.—Population: 3,400 souls.

Erection of the forts of Sorel (Richelieu), Chambly and Ste. Thérèse.

Expedition of de Tracy against the Agniers whom he puts to flight and whose he destroys the smallboroughs.

Immigration and considerable progresses of the colony due to the ability of Talon.

1667.—The Superior Council decides that the tithes shall be levied only for the twenty-sixth, and paid in grains.

Mgr de Laval establishes at St. Joachim a school to initiate the young population to agricultural art, or to help them with the apprenticeship of a trade.

Tracy returns in France.

Mission among the Algonquins and conversion of the Iroquois.

Acadia rendered to France by the treaty of Breda.

1668.—Foundation of the small seminary of Quebec, by Mgr de Laval.

A part of the regiment of Carignan returns in France.

De Bouteroue, intendant.

Voyage of the abbot Dollier de Casson in the south western countries of Canada.

1669.—A great number of christian Iroquois settle at Prairie de la Madeleine.

1670.—Return at Quebec of monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets).

1671.—Talon takes possession of the Western countries in the name of the King.

Meeting of fourteen chiefs of Indian tribes at Sault Ste. Marie.

Death of Madame de la Peltrie.

1672.—De Courcelles and Talon return in France.

Death of Father Bressani at Florence. Death of the venerable Mother de l'Incarnation.

Ninth Governor: De FRONTENAC.

(1672-1682).

1672.—De Frontenac erects the fort Cataracoui or Frontenac (to-day Kingston).

Father Albanel reaches Hudson's Bay.

1673.—Father Marquette and Lewis Joliette discover the Mississippi.

Disputes between the abbot de Fénélon and de Frontenac.

1674.—Quebec is erected a Bishopric, including all french possessions in North America.

1675.—Death of Father Marquette.

Dnchesneau, intendant.

1677.—Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.

Disputes of the Governor with the Intendant, the Councillors, Perrot and Bishop, in relation with the liquor trade.

1678.—Death of Catherine Tegahkouita an Iroquois virgin.

1680.—De la Salle erects the forts Niagara, Crèvecœur and of the Miamis, and sends on the lakes Ontario and Erie the first sailing vessels ever seen thither.

Mgr de Laval makes to the seminary of Quebec donation of the seigniories of Beaupré, Petite Nation, Island of Jésus and Island aux Vaches.

1681.—Convent of the monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets), in the Upper-Town of Quebec.

1682.—Discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by De la Salle, who gives the name of Louisiana to the countries watered by that large river.

Recall of de Frontenac and arrival of his successor.

De Meulles, intendant.

Tenth Governor : De la BARRE.

(1682-1685).

1684.—Unhappy expedition against the Iroquois in the lake Ontario, and humiliating treaty which the King refuses to sanction.

Recall of De la Barre.

Institution of the Quebec Chapter.

Population : 10,000 souls.

1685.—Grant to Mgr de St. Vallier in the center of the lower town, of a lot of land for the construction of a chapel.

Eleventh Governor: De DENONVILLE.

(1685-1689).

1685.—Mgr de St. Vallier before being sacred, visits Canada with the title of Vicar General of Mgr de Laval.

1686.—First expedition of d'Iberville at the Hudson's Bay, and capture of the forts Monsipi, Rupert, Quitchitchouane.

D'Estrées, viceroy.

Conflagration of the Ursulines convent.

1687.—Expedition against eight hundred Tsonnontouans who are defeated by de Denonville.

Death of De la Salle.

1688.—Mgr de St Vallier, second bishop of Quebec.

Population of the colony : 11,249 souls.

De Champigny, intendant.

1689.—Slaughter of Lachine by 1,500 Iroquois.

The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, at Quebec.

The Abenaquis destroy 15 english forts in the neighbourhood of Kenebec.

Twelfth Governor : De FRONTENAC (2nd time).

(1689-1698).

1690.—Lemoyne de Sainte-Hélène and d'Ailleboust de Mantel with 200 Canadians and Indians, destroy the english village Corlar (Shenectady).

Hertel with 24 Canadians and 28 Indians, takes by assault Salmon Falls and repulses 250 English who come to fight him.

A third party defeats the English at Casco, situated at the mouth of the river Kenebec.

Phipps takes possession of Port-Royal, Hève and Chedabouctou, in Acadia.

Phipps besieges Quebec, and retires after the defeat of a part of his troops at the engagement of La Canardière.

Heroic acts of Madame de Verchères.

1691.—The English, commanded by Schuyler, are first defeated at Prairie de la Madeleine, by Chassaigne, and completely put to flight by de Varennes.

1692.—Regulation limiting the respective rights of the Bishop, Chapter and the Seminary of Quebec.

1693.—Three english ships take the fort Ste. Anne, in Hudson's Bay.

Foundation of the General Hospital of Quebec, by Mgr de St. Vallier.

The commonalty of the monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets) sells her monastery and comes to abide in Upper Town.

Disputes of Mgr de St. Vallier with de Frontenac.

Murder of Father Dalmas.

1695.—De Frontenac rebuilds the fort Cataracoui demolished by de Denonville in 1689.

Miss Le Ber cloistered with the Sisters of the Congregation, at Montreal.

1696.—Happy expedition of de Frontenac against the Iroquois, Onnontagués and Onneyouts.

D'Iberville captures on the English, without losing a single man, a 24 guns vessel, and afterwards takes possession of the forts Pemquid and St. John of Newfoundland.

1697.—New exploits of d'Iberville in Hudson's Bay, and capture of the fort Nelson.

The treaty of Ryswich renders Hudson's Bay to France.

Foundation of the Ursulines convent, at Three Rivers, by Mgr de St. Vallier. Mgr de St. Vallier sends missionaries into Louisiana.

1698.—Death of de Frontenac, at Quebec, at 78 years of age.

Thirteenth Governor: De CALLIERES.

(1698-1703).

1698.—Population: 15,500 souls.

1700.—De Callières prepares a lasting peace with the Iroquois.

Foundation of Detroit by de la Motte-Cadillac.

Death of the venerable Sister Bourgeoys.

1701.—Peace of Montreal signed by 38 Iroquois delegates.

Death of Kondiaronk, Huron Chief.

Death of Joliet at Anticosti.

Foundation of Mobile by d'Ibervi le.

1702.—De Beauharnois, intendant.

1703.—Death of de Callières at Quebec, where he is buried.

Fourteenth Governor: De VAUDREUIL.

(1703-1725).

1704 —Hertel destroys the english settlements of Deerfield and Haverhill.

The English attack Port-Royal in vain.

1705.—Raudot, the father and son, joint intendants.

The ship the "Seine," on which Mgr de St. Vallier comes to Quebec, is taken by the English, and Mgr de St. Vallier, according to some, is detained prisoner in England during five years, and eight years, according to others.

1707-1737.—D'Estrées, viceroy.

1708.—Death of Mgr de Laval at the Quebec Seminary, at eighty-five years of age.

1709.—St. Ovide takes possession of St. John Newfoundland.

1710.—Port-Royal (Annapolis) is taken by the English.

Honorable capitulation of Subercase.

1711.—Two english armies are going, one towards Montreal, and the other towards Quebec.

Walker's fleet is wrecked on Egg's Island, and Nicholson passes again the frontier with his army.

Death of Miss Le Ber.

The assembled citizens of Quebec decide to change the name of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, given to the church of lower town, in that of Notre-Dame des Victoires.

1712.—Slaughter of 2000 Outagamis by the French, near Detroit.

Bégon, intendant.

1713.—Peace of Utrecht: Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia are ceded to England.

Foundation of Louisbourg by France, in Cape Breton or Royal Island.

Mgr de St. Valier comes again to Quebec.

1717.—Foundation of New Orleans, by De Bienville.

Unfruitful attempt to colonize St. John's Island (to-day Prince Edward's Island).

1718.—Murder of the abbot Buisson de St. Cosme, near Mobile.

1721.—Population: 25,000 souls.

1722.—Mgr de St. Vallier divides his diocese in 82 parishes.

Construction of the fort Chouagen or Oswego, by Burnet.

1723.—Building at Quebec of merchant ships.

Regulation about the granting of pews in the churches, yet in vigor.

1724.—Slaughter of Father Rasle, missionary among the Abenaquis, by the English, at Narantchouak.

1725.—Wreck of the "Chameau," royal ship, near Louisbourg: 250 passengers, the crew, the intendant, offic s, lay priests, Jesuits and monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets), perish on that occasion.

De Chazel, intendant.

Death of de Vaudreuil, at Quebec.

Fifteenth Governor: De BEAUHARNOIS.

(1726-1747).

1726.—Charles Lemoyne, Baron de Longueil, administrator.

Arrival of Dupuy, the intendant.

1727.—Happy expedition of De Ligneris against the Outagamis.

Death of Mgr de St. Valier, at the General Hospital of Quebec. Difficulties in relation to the funerals of Mgr de St. Valier between the Chapter and the abbot de Lotbinière.

1728.—Mgr de Mornay, third bishop of Quebec, does not come in Canada. Mgr Dosquet governs the Church of Canada, as coadjutor, up to 1733, at which time he becomes the fourth titulary bishop on account of Mgr de Mornay's resignation.

Intendant Dupuy dismissed.

1729.—Fort St. Frédéric (at the head of lake Champlain), designed to paralyse the encroachments of the English.

Conspiration of the Natchez against the French.

1731.—Hocquart is appointed intendant.

1732.—1800 persons die of small-pox.

1734.—Mr. de Boisclerc drives from Quebec to Montreal for the first time.

1739.—Resignation of Mgr Dosquet.
Population : 42,700 souls.

1740.—Mgr de l'Auberivière, fifth bishop of Quebec, succeeds to Mgr Dosquet who had resigned, and dies on his arrival at Quebec.

The abbot Miniac, administrator of the district of Quebec, and the abbot Marchand, administrator of the district of Montreal, during the vacation of the seat.

1741.—Mgr de Pontbriand, sixth bishop of Quebec, succeeds to Mgr de l'Auberivière.

1743.—Discovery of the Rocky Mountains, by de Varennes, Sir de la Verendrye.

Mgr de Pontbriand suppresses a certain number of feasts of obligation.

1745.—Capture of Louisbourg by the English under the commandment of Commodore Warren.

1746.—Misfortune which happened on the fleet of Duke d'Anville, equipped to recover Louisbourg.

1747.—De Villiers and de la Corne beat the English at Grand-Pré.

Foundation of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, by Madame d'Youville.

De la Galissonnière, administrator.

De la Jonquière appointed Governor, is taken prisoner by the English, and remains two years in England.

1748.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle ; Louisbourg and Cape Breton are rendered to France.

Improvements to the cathedral of Quebec.

Bigot, appointed intendant.

Enlargement of forts Gaspareaux and Beauséjour, in Acadia; of Présentation (Ogdensburg); and of Rouillé (Toronto.)

Sixteenth Governor: De la JONQUIERE.

(1749-1752).

1749.—Foundation of Halifax by the English.

1752.—Death of de la Jonquière, at Quebec, at 67 years of age.

Charles Lemoyne, son, Baron of Longueil, administrator.

Seventeenth Governor: DUQUESNE.

(1752-1755).

1753.—Forts of Presqu'île, Rivière aux Bœuts and Machault, above Niagara.

1754.—Murder of Jumonville, by the English, in Ohio.

Washington erects the fort Necessity, where de Villiers gloriously vin-

dicates the death of his brother Jumonville, by defeating Washington's army,

Construction by de Contrecœur of fort Duquesne (to-day Pittsburg).

Population : 55,000 souls.

1755.—Admiral Boscawen takes possession of two vessels of the french squadron, commanded by Dieskau, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Recall of Duquesne.

Capture of forts Gaspareaux and Beauséjour by Monkton.

Infernal embuscade laid to the Acadians of Grand-Pré, and dispersion of that people in different towns of the United States.

Victory of the Monongahela won by de Beaujeu on Braddock.

Conflagration of the Hotel-Dieu de Québec.

Eighteenth Governor : De Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

(1755-1760).

1755.—Dieskau is taken prisoner by Johnson, at fort Edward, on the shores of lake St. Sacrament.

1756.—Arrival of Montcalm, Bourlamarque and Bougainville.

Capture of Chouagen (Oswego), by Montcalm, after a siege of three days.

War parties plunder the english territory.

1757.—Unfruitful attempt of the English to take possession of Louisbourg.

Capture by Montcalm of fort Wil-Henry or George.

1758.—Drucour, commander of Louisbourg, capitulates after a resistance of fifty days, against the admirals Boscawen and Amherst, who commanded twenty ships of the line, eighteen frigates and 14,000 men.

Victory of Carillon won by Montcalm, with 3,600 soldiers, on Abercromby who commanded 16,000 men.

Destruction of fort Frontenac, and capture of fort Duquesne by the English who gather strength thither.

1759.—Bourlamarque evacuates forts Carillon and St. Frederic.

Capture of fort Niagara by the English.

Battle of Montmorency at which the English are defeated.

Battle of the plains of Abraham, at which 4,500 French are defeated by 8,000 English.

Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.

Capitulation of Quebec.

1760.—Battle of Ste. Foye: victory of the French under the commandment of Levis.

Capitulation of Montreal, of which the principal articles were: 1° that the Canadians should have the free exercise of their religion, and should keep their laws and their properties; 2° that all the french places should be delivered to the English; 3° that the french troops should not serve during that war; 4° that all the official personal should be transported in France at England's expenses.

The noble and educated class leaves Canada.

N. B.—The Kings who, during the french domination in Canada, have reigned in France, are: Henry IV, Lewis XIII, Lewis XIV and Lewis XV.

ENGLISH DOMINATION.

SINCE THE
CESSION OF CANADA TO ENGLAND
UP TO OUR TIME.

(1760-1887).

PERIOD OF THE DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

(1760-1774).

First Governor : Lord AMHERST.

(1760-1763).

1760.—Lord Amherst leaves the government of Quebec to Murray ; to Gage, that of Montreal ; and to Burton, that of Three Rivers.

Murray creates a council of seven officers.

Death of Mgr de Pontbriand. Three vicars capitular administer the diocese during the vacation of the seat which lasts up to 1766.

Population of the colony : 70,000 souls.

1763.—Treaty of Paris, by which Canada is ceded to England.

Dismemberment of Canada.

George III substitutes the english laws to the french laws, and exacts the anti-catholic oath of the *test*.

Second Governor : JAMES MURRAY.

(1763-1766).

1763.—Murray forms a new council of twelve members, amongst whom only one Canadian, and confers upon it absolute powers.

The abbot Montgolfier is proposed as bishop and refused by the government.

1764.—The Quebec Gazette is published in english and french, on the 21st June.

1765.—Pontiac, at the head of the Indians of West, rebels against England ; but he is obliged, in spite of considerable

successes, to accept the peace of Oswego concluded the following year.

1766.—Recall of Murray because he has exacted neither the oath of *test* nor the remittance of arms.

IRVING, ADMINISTRATOR.

Mgr Briand, 7th bishop of Quebec.

Third Governor: Sir GUY CARLETON, later Lord Dorchester.

(1766-1770, 1774-1778, 1786-1791, 1793-1795).

1766.—Carleton abrogates the ordinance of 1764, by which the catholics were deprived from the right to fulfill the functions of attorney, advocate and jury.

Examination of grievances of Canadians by England: the government delay, and seem to incline towards intolerance up to the american insurrection against England, in 1773.

PERIOD OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(1774-1791).

1774.—The Quebec Act, which: 1° enlarges the limits of the Province of Quebec; 2° assures to the catholics the free

exercise of their religion ; 3° dispenses them of the oath of *test* ; 4° reestablishes the french civil laws ; 5° constitutes a Legislative Council.

Unlimited liberty of making wills.

1775.—American invasion : Montgomery advances through lake Champlain, St. Frederic, Isle-aux-Noix, Chambly, Montreal, Three Rivers, and besieges Quebec, together with Arnold, who had come through Kenebec.

Defeat of the Americans and death of Montgomery (31st December).

1776.—Proclamation of the independence of the United States (4th July).

An english flotilla victoriously attacks an american flotilla on lake Champlain, near St. Frederic.

Jesuits' college at Quebec, transformed into barracks.

1777.—The clergy of Canada adopts the use of celebrating the feast of priesthood.

Defeat of the english general Bourgoyne, at Albany and Saratoga.

Unpopularity of the Legislative Council, on account of the secrecy of its deliberations and its militia laws.

After Cramahé, administrator, 1770-1774), the lieutenant-governors Hal-

dimand (1778-1785), Hamilton (1785-1786), Hope (1786), Clark (1791-1793), succeed to each other.

1778-1785.—Haldimand, of a suspicious and tyrannical character, becomes odious.

He confines the Canadians without any reason, compels them to the military service, overwhelms them with statute labors, and violates the secrecy of letters.

1783.—Treaty of Versailles, by which England acknowledges the independence of the United States, and is forced to cede the nicest parts of Canada, the countries situated on the south side of the great lakes.

More than 15,000 royalists of the United States emigrate to the english colonies.

Attempts of the clergy and citizens of Montreal to obtain the erection of the district into a diocese.

1784.—Mgr d'Esglis, the eighth bishop of Quebec, first canadian bishop.

Population: 113,013 souls.

1785.—Recall of Haldimand.

1786.—Petitions sent to England against the Quebec Act.

"Habeas Corpus" put in vigor.
Death of Mgr d'Esglis.

1788.—Mgr Hubert, the ninth bishop of Quebec. His coadjutor, Mgr Bailly, sacred in 1789, dies in 1794, curate of Pointe-aux-Trembles, county of Portneuf.

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

(1791-1840).

1791.—Constitutional government granted to Canada.

Population : 161.000 souls.

1792.—Division of Canada into two provinces ; each one having a governor, a house of assembly elected by the people, and a legislative council, whose members were appointed for life.

First canadian parliament opened by lieutenant-governor Clark.

Honorable Panet elected speaker.

The use of both languages is admitted.

Fourth Governor: Sir R. PRESCOTT.

(1796-1799).

1796.—Conflagration of the convent and church of the monks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets).

Prescott obtains from the houses the power to arrest the citizens suspected to be favorable to the revolution ; he refuses the erection of new catholic parishes, and struggles with the principal functionaries.

Secularisation of the moncks of the order of St. Francis (Récollets).

Death of Mgr Hubert.

1797.—Mgr Denaut, the tenth bishop of Quebec.

26 french priests flying the revolution, come to live in Canada.

1799-1805.—Sir R. S. Milnes, lieutenant-governor.

1799.—Foundation of the St. Michael ecclesiastical society.

1800.—The government takes possession of the Jesuits' properties, at the death of father Cazot.

1801.—The educational system established by the state and destined to impose the english idiom, remains unfruitful.

1805.—Erection of the school of Nicolet, founded a few years before, by the curate Brassard, into a seminary.

Foundation of the "*Mercury*."

Execution of McLane accused of high-treason.

1805-1807.—The Honorable THOMAS DUNN, ADMINISTRATOR.

1806.—Foundation of the newspaper "*Le Canadien*."

Death of Mgr Denaut, at Longueil.

Mgr Plessis, the eleventh bishop of Quebec; he distinguishes himself by his prudence and ability in his relations with the authorities of Canada and England.

Population: 250,000 souls.

Fifth Gopernor: Sir J. H. CRAIG.

(1807-1811).

1808.—The government dissolves the House of Assembly which refuses to allow the judges and the Jews to seat.

1809.—Voyage between Montreal and Quebec of the first steamboat, the "Accommodation."

Incarceration of the canadian chiefs Bourdages, Bédard and Taschereau.

The printing presses of "*Le Canadien*" are seized.

The governor's attempt to give the King the power of nominating the curates, miscarries, thanks to the energy of Mgr Plessis.

1811.—The judges are decidedly excluded from the House of Assembly.

Foundation of St. Hyacinthe's college by the curate Girouard.

Sixth Governor: Sir GEORGE PREVOST.

(1811-1815).

1811.—The governor, prudent and conciliating, appoints one of the Canadian chiefs, Bédard, Justice at Three Rivers.

Construction of the first church of St. Roch's, on a lot given by Mr. Mure.

1812.—Declaration of war of the United States to England, and invasion of Canada by three armies.

The Americans commanded by Hull, Van Rensalaer and Dearborn, are defeated at Detroit, Queenstown and Lacolle by Brock, Sheaffe and de Salaberry.

1813.—The Americans defeated at Frenchtown and fort Meigs, are victorious at Put-in-Bay, Moraviantown, Toronto, Fort George and Queenstown, but are defeated at Burlington.

The Americans, victorious at Sackett's Harbor and in front of Toronto, are defeated at Chateauguay and Christier's Farm.

1814.—The Americans defeated at Lacolle and Oswego, victorious at Chippewa, defeated at Lundy's Lane, retire at Fort Erie.

The english fleet annihilated on lake Champlain.

Prevost abandons Plattsburg.

Treaty of Gand (24th dec.) stipulating the reciprocal restitution of the conquests made during the war.

Population : 335,000 souls.

1815.—Recall of Prevost.

Drummond, administrator, up to the arrival of Sherbrooke.

Seventh Governor: Sir JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(1816-1818).

1816.—Conflagration of the first church of St. Roch's.

Wilson, administrator.

1817.—Sherbrooke requests the [illegible]rial Government to officially [illegible]owledge the title of the catholic bi[illegible]op of Quebec, and has him appointed Legislative Councillor.

Nova Scotia erected into Vicariate-Apostolic.

1818.—The question of the civil list excites the spirits, and Sherbrooke vexed to see himself in opposition to the House, requests his recall.

Treaty between England and United States.

Foundation of the small college of St. Roch's by Mgr Plessis.

Eighth Governor: The Duke of RICHMOND.

(1818-1819).

1818.—The Governor dissolves the Parliament on the budget question and censures them.

Death almost sudden of the Governor in Upper Canada.

Seat of Quebec erected into an ecclesiastic metropolis.

Mgr Plessis receives the title of archbishop, and has for suffragans Mgr McDonald in Upper Canada, and Mgr MacEachern in New Brunswick.

1819-1820.—*Monk and Maitland, successively administrators,*

Ninth Governor: The Count of DALHOUSIE.

(1820-1828).

1821.—Mgr Lartigue, bishop and coadjutor at Montreal.

The clergy of Canada ceases to celebrate the feast of priesthood.

1822.—The project of uniting the two Canadas miscarries after the protestations transmitted to London by Papineau and Neilson.

1824.—Foundation of the colleges of Ste. Thérèse by the curate Ducharme, and of Chambly by the curate Mignault.

The rural fabrics obtain the right of possessing lots and houses for the establishment of parochial schools.

1825.—*Sir Burton, administrator* during the absence of the Governor, is blamed to have permitted the House to vote the supplies otherwise than item by item.

Death of Mgr Plessis.

Mgr Panet, the twelfth bishop of Quebec.

Abolition of the pillory and of the punition by lash.

1826.—Dalhousie refuses to sanction the bill of supplies and insults the House by its prorogation.

1827.—Papineau elected speaker of the new House at twenty-six years of age ; the Governor disapproves that choice and prorogues anew the Parliament.

New protestations transmitted to England : Papineau is maintained and the Governor recalled.

Foundation of the college of Ste. Anne Lapocatière, by the curate Painchaud.

Foundation of the University of Toronto.

1828-1830.—*Sir James Kempt, administrator.*

He leaves to the House the disposition of the public revenue, at the exception of the Governor and Judges' salary.

1828.—Convent of the Providence at Montreal, founded by the lady widow Gamelin.

1829.—Kempt refuses to modify the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the three-quarters of the members of which depended upon the Government.

Canonical erection of the parish of St. Roch of Quebec.

1830.—Tumultuous political assemblies.

Kempt feeling the d fficulty of his position requests and obtains his recall.

The House decides that the postage of the members' letters shall be paid by the Province.

Tenth Governor: Lord AYLMER.

(1830-1835).

1831.—England assents to cede the control of all the revenues, except that of the Crown Lands, provided that a civil list of 9,000 pounds should be paid to the King during his life.

The House refuses that demand.

Appeal to London.

Population: 553,000 souls.

The deputies receive, for the first time, an indemnity of two dollars a day.

Law permitting to the notable to assist and vote at the assemblies of the church-wardens.

A sum of one thousand pounds sterling is voted to enable the Government to buy the episcopal palace.

The purchase was made under the form of a settled annuity of an equal

sum, which was to be paid annually to the bishopric of Quebec.

Lord Aylmer makes donation of the marble placed in the chapel of the Ursulines of Quebec, to the memory of Montcalm.

1832.—Troubles on the occasion of the election of a deputy for Montreal.

3 persons are killed by the troops.

Foundation of the college of l'Assomption by the curate Labelle.

Asiatic cholera.

1833-1834.—Inquest concerning the election troubles of Montreal.

The 92 resolutions containing all the grievances of the colony are written.

Neilson, Cuvillier and Quesnel withdraw from Papineau and his party.

Recall of Lord Aylmer.

Death of Mgr Panet.

Mgr Signay, the thirteenth bishop of Quebec ; he was the first archbishop in exercise, in 1844.

Conflagration of St. Lewis' castle.

New apparition of asiatic cholera.

Eleventh Governor: The Count of GOSFORD.

(1835-1838).

1835.—Report unfavorable to the Canadians relating to the state of the colony made by Gosford to the colonial office.

Excitation followed by a resistance with arms.

Foundation of McGill's College.

1836.—Erection of the diocese of Montreal.

Mgr Lartigue, first titulary bishop.

1837.—The insurrection begins at Montreal.

The English defeated at Chambly and St. Denis, by Doctor Neilson, are victorious at St. Charles, St. Eustache and Navy Island.

During the same time, McKenzie, chief of the rebels in Upper Canada, is defeated near Toronto.

Denunciation of the newspaper, the "Liberal," by Mgr Baillargeon, then curate of Quebec.

Mgr Bourget, bishop coadjutor.

Gosford returns to England.

Colborne, administrator, suspends the constitution of 1791, and creates a special council of 11 English and 11 Canadians for the despatch of the pressing affairs.

Foundation of Kingston's College.

Twelith Governor: Lord DURHAM.

(1838).

1838.—Durham dissolves the special Council, and grants an amnesty to all the political prisoners of 1837, with the exception of 24 who are banished at Bermudas.

Disavowed by England, he gives his resignation, and leaves Canada.

Suspension of Justices Panet and Bédard.

Cardinal and Duquet, political prisoners, are executed at Montreal.

Thirteenth Governor: Sir COLBORNE.

(1838-1839).

1838.—New insurrection in the district of Montreal and in Upper Canada.

Proclamation of the martial law by Colborne, who easily re-establishes order.

13 political prisoners, amongst whom de Lorimier, die on the scaffold, and deportation to Australia of a great number of others.

Fourteenth Governor: The Honorable C. P. THOMPSON, later Lord SYDENHAM.

(1839-1841).

1839.—The Hon. Thompson applies himself to prepare the ways to the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and writes the Union Act which, by less or more avowable means, he causes to be adopted in the following year, by the Imperial Government.

1840.—The Queen sanctions the *Union Act* of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Union Act gave to each Province 42 deputies ; granted to the House the control of the supplies, but with certain restrictions ; enacted that the english language should be the only parliamentary language, and that it should be necessary to have the adhesion of the two-thirds of the members of Parliament to change the number of the deputies.

Mgr Bourget, 2nd bishop of Montreal.

PERIOD OF THE UNION.

(1840-1867).

1841.—The Hon. C. P. Thompson, governor since 1839, is sworn in as governor of the new Province on the 10th February, under the title of *Lord Sydenham.*

The Union Act in force on the 10th February.

Ceremony of the installation of the Chapter of Montreal, presided by Mgr de Nancy.

Arrival of the Oblats at Montreal.

Erection of the diocese of Toronto.

Kingston chosen as capital.

Death of Sydenham, at Kingston, at 42 years of age.

Clitherowe and *Jackson*, successively *administrators.*

Incorporation of the Academy of Upper Canada under the name of Victoria College of Cobourg.

Municipalities of parishes in Lower Canada.

Fifteenth Governor: Sir CHARLES BAGOT.

(1842-1843).

1842.—Inauguration of the true responsible government.

Foundation of the society of St. John the Baptist of Quebec.

Return of the Jesuits in Canada.

Erection of the dioceses of St. John N. B. and Halifax.

The Ashburton treaty settles the question of the frontiers between United States and Canada, and provides for the extradition in certain cases.

Mgr Baillargeon founds Christian Schools at Quebec.

Sixteenth Governor: The Baron METCALF.

(1843-1845).

1843.—Foundation of the High School of Quebec by the Rev. Dr. Cook, and of Bishop's College at Lennoxville, by the anglican bishop Mountain.

McGill's college erected into a university.

Montreal chosen as capital of Canada.

Creation of an Appeal Court.

Law abolishing imprisonment for debts.

The ex-governor Bagot dies before having been able to leave the country.

Population of Lower Canada : 698,742 souls.

Erection of the ecclesiastic Province of Quebec, of the Vicariate-Apostolic of Red River, and of the diocese of Arichat.

Dissensions with the Governor about the manner of understanding the prlnciples of the responsible government.

1845.—Return of the political exiled.

Two great conflagrations destroy almost entirely the suburbs of St. Roch, St. John and St. Lewis, together with the Palace ward.

Repeal of the clause of the Union Act proscribing the french language for the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

Indemnity voted to Upper Canadians for losses suffered during the political troubles.

Law giving back to the members of the clergy the right of voting at the elections.

Seventeenth Governor: The Count of CATHCART.

(1845-1847).

1846.—Protestation ot the bishops of Lower Canada against the mode used by the government to settle the question of the Jesuits' properties.

The St. Vincent de Paul society established at Quebec.

Foundation of the college of Joliette by the Honorable B. Joliette.

The House obtains the control of supplies.

Conflagration of the St. Lewis' theatre at Quebec.

The Baron Metcalf dies in England.

1847.—Erection of the dioceses of Ottawa, Vancouver (B. C.), and St. Boniface.

Foundation of the colleges of Ottawa by Mgr Guigues, and of Terrebonne by Madam Masson.

The Brothers of Ste. Croix at St. Lawrence of Montreal.

The typhus plague decimates the Irish immigrants.

Choice of the site of the church of St. John's suburb, opened to worship in 1849.

Eighteenth Governor: Lord ELGIN.

(1847-1854).

1848 —The Grey Nuns established at Quebec by Mgr Turgeon.

1849.—Conflagration of the parliamentary buildings of Montreal.

It is decided upon that Toronto and Montreal shall be ultimately, every four years, the seat of the governmeut.

Indemnity granted to Lower Canadians for losses suffered during the troubles of 1837-1838.

Asiatic cholera.

Impulse towards annexion.

1850.—Foundation of the Good Shepherd's Convent of Quebec by Mgr Baillargeon and Mr. Muir.

1851.—Abrogation of the law of birth-right.

First Council of Quebec.

Population of Lower Canada : 842,265 souls.

Mgr de Charbonnel founds, at Toronto, the college of the Basilians.

The government introduce the five cents postage stamps.

Mgr Baillargeon, coadjutor cum futurâ successione.

1852.—Erection of the ecclesiastic Province of Halifax, and of the dioceses of St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers.

Charter of Laval University granted.

Foundation of Sherbrooke's college.

A conflagration destroys the St. Lawrence, St. Lewis and St. Mary's suburbs of Montreal.

1853.—*William Rowan, administrator.*

Foundation of Ste. Marie de Monnoir and Levis' colleges.

Mgr Bedini, apostolic nuncio at Brazil, visits Canada.

The representation of each province is fixed to 65 deputies.

1854.—Second Council of Quebec.

Inauguration of Laval University.

Commercial treaty of reciprocity with United States for ten years.

Abolition of the seigniorial rights.

Secularisation of the clergy reserves.

Nineteenth Governor: Sir EDMUND HEAD.

(1854-1861).

1855.—Laying of the corner stone of the Ste. Foye's monument, erected to the brave of 1760.

Mgr Baillargeon, administrator.

1856.—Legislative Council rendered elective.

Erection of the dioceses of Hamilton and London.

1857.—Judicial decentralisation.

Inauguration of Normal Schools.

Ottawa chosen capital of Canada by the Queen.

The Nuns of Jesus Marie at St. Joseph of Levis.

1858.— Adoption of the decimal system.

1859.—Organisation of the Council of Public Instruction of Canada

1860.—Prince of Wales' visit.

Inauguration of Victoria bridge, and laying of the first stone of the parliamentary buildings at Ottawa.

Foundation of the college of Three Rivers.

1861.—Population of	Upper Canada...	1,396,091
"	Lower Canada...	1,111,366
"	New-Brunswick.	252,047
"	Nova-Scotia.....	330,857
"	P. Edw. Island..	80,857
"	Vancouver Island (the Indian Tribes excepted).....	3,024

Twentieth Governor: The Viscount MONK.

(1861-1868).

1861.—The Trent affair.

1862.—Death of the Rev. L. J. Casault, founder and first rector of Laval University.

Establishment of St. Peter's pence, in the archdiocese.

The Trappists found a monastery in the township Langevin.

1863.—Third Council of Quebec.

Foundation of the college of Rimouski.

1864.—Coalition of the Conservatives and the Liberals.

Conference at Quebec of the delegates of the Maritime Provinces with the members of the canadian government, to discuss the confederation scheme.

Affair of St. Alban.

1865.—The Confederation scheme adopted by the Parliament of Canada.

Disasters of the inundation in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.

Mgr Baillargeon publishes the second edition of his translation of the New-Testament.

1866.—Conflagration of the suburbs of St. Roch and St. Sauveur.

The Confederation scheme discussed in London by the delegates of the Provinces.

The Civil Code in force.

The Code of Civil Procedure in force.

Abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity.

Invasion of Canada by the Fenians : they take possession of the fort Erie and force the canadian volunteers to retreat towards the fort Colborne. They take possession of Pidgeon Hill, in the county of Missisquoi, and plunder in that place, as well as St. Armand and Philipsburg

First session of the parliament in the new buildings of Ottawa.

1867.—Erection of the diocese of Rimouski ; Mgr Jean Langevin, first bishop.

Death of Mgr Turgeon.

Mgr Baillargeon, the 15th bishop of Quebec.

The royal sanction given to the Confederation scheme.

PERIOD OF THE CONFEDERATION.

UP TO OUR DAYS.

(1867-1887.)

1867.

The Confederation Act of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia in force (1st July).

Lord Monk, the last governor under the Union, remains in office as Governor of the confederated provinces, up to 1868.

National debt $75,728.641.

Quebec, capital of the Province of Quebec; Toronto, capital of Ontario; Frederickton, capital of New-Brunswick, and Halifax, capital of Nova-Scotia.

Sir N. F. Belleau, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec.

Provincial Administration Chauveau.

Honorable Cockburn elected speaker of the House of Commons.

1868.

Departure of the first detachment of the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves for Rome.

Fourth Council of Quebec.

Twenty-first Governor: Lord LISGAR.

(1868-1872).

1869.

The Hudson's Bay Company cede their territory to the Imperial Government, and keep their privilege of trading, and a certain area of land.

Conflagration of a part of the Sisters of Charity's Alms-house.

The Imperial Government transfer the North-West and Hudson's Bay territories to the Canadian Government for the consideration of 300,000 pounds.

Declaration of rights by the Metis.

1870.

Conflagration into the Saguenay : in the space of six hours, the fire destroys everything on an extent of 105 miles.

The Province of Manitoba enters into the Confederation.

A conflagration destroys more than 400 houses in the St. Roch's suburb.

Death of the archbishop Baillargeon.

The Vicars General Cazeau and Taschereau, administrators.

Insurrection of the Metis of Manitoba ; they oppose themselves to the entrance of lieutenant-governor McDougall in their country.

Expedition of Colonel Wolseley to Manitoba.

Second invasion of the Fenians repulsed.

1871.

British Columbia becomes a Province of the Confederation.

Mgr E. A. Taschereau, the sixteenth bishop of Quebec.

Population of Canada : 3,485,761 souls.

Twenty-second Governor : Lord DUFFERIN.

(1872-1878).

1872.

Lord Dufferin arrives at Quebec (25th June).

Foundation of the Sacred Heart Hospital by Mgr Taschereau.

Proclamation of the bishops of the Province in relation with the construction of a new church at St. Ann of Beaupré.

Abolition of the double mandate.

Establishment of the perpetual exposition of Blessed Sacrament under the form of Forty Hours, in the archdiocese of Quebec.

1873.

Sir George E. Cartier dies in London : public honors rendered to him at the time of the translation of his mortal remains to Montreal.

Amnesty of Riel.

Mgr Fabre, coadjutor at Montreal.

Foundation of the Seminary of Chicoutimi.

The Honorable R. E. Caron, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec.

The McKenzie government succeed to the Macdonald government, defeated on the question of the Pacific Railway.

Fifth Provincial Council.

Conflagration of the Court House of Quebec.

Royal inquest about the contract of the Pacific.

Provincial government Ouimet.

Foundation of the Annals of St. Ann of Beaupré.

Entrance of the Prince Edward's Island into the Confederation.

1874.

Honorable Anglin elected speaker of the House of Commons.

Erection of the diocese of Sherbrooke.

Provincial government De Boucherville.

200th anniversary of the erection of Quebec into a bishopric, and the cathedral of Quebec promoted to the rank of Basilic Minor.

Riel, elected by acclamation, is excluded from the House of Commons by the vote of the deputies, and put out of law by the Supreme Court of Manitoba.

1875.

Pastoral letter of the bishops of the Province of Quebec, denouncing the catholic liberalism.

Death of L. J. Papineau, the illustrious democrat orator.

Amnesty of Riel and Lépine who are banished for five years.

Insurrection of Caraquette against the school law.

1876.

Canonical insiitution of Laval University.

Foundation at Montreal of a branch of Laval University.

Foundation of the Catholic Circle of Quebec. First president: the Knight Vincelette.

St. Ann chosen as patroness of the Province of Quebec.

Death of lieutenant-governor Caron.

The Honorable Letellier de St. Just, third lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec.

Mgr Fabre, third bishop of Montreal.

Benediction of the new church of St. Ann of Beaupré, by Mgr Taschereau.

Condemnation of the newspaper the "Réveil", founded by A. Buies.

1877.

Declaration of the bishops of the Province of Quebec concerning the judgment of the Supreme Court for undue influence in the election of Charlevoix.

Arrival of Mgr Conroy, apostolic delegate to Canada, for the settlement of certain difficulties.

The Mother Marie de l'Incarnation proclaimed *Venerable.*

Conflagration of the town of St. John (N. B.).

Demolition of the Jesuits' old college.

1878.

Decisive measure of lieutenant-governor Letellier (March).

Provincial government Joly.

Sixth Provincial Council.

Erection of the diocese of Chicoutimi.

The McKenzie government defeated at the general elections (10th October).

Solemn translation of the mortal remains of Mgr de Laval, into the chapel of the Seminary of Quebec, amidst an immense concourse of people.

The MacDonald government at Ottawa.

Lord Dufferin leaves Canada (17th October).

The Redemptorists take charge of the parochial duties of the sanctuary of St. Ann of Beaupré.

The Reverend Sister Bourgeoys proclaimed *Venerable.*

Twenty-third Governor: The Marquis of LORNE.

(1878-1883).

1878.

Death of Mgr Conroy, apostolic delegate to Canada.

The Halifax commission grants to Canada and Newfoundland an indemnity of 5½ millions of dollars.

Abolition of the stipendiary magistracy.

Riot of the ship laborers of Quebec Harbour.

1879.

Destitution of lieutenant-governor Letellier for the dismissal of the de Boucherville government (25th July).

Hon. Blanchet elected speaker of the House of Commons.

The Honorable Theod. Robitaille, fourth lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec.

The Legislative Council suspends the vote of supplies.

Provincial government Chapleau.
Adoption of a protecting tariff.

1880.

Catholic Congress and grand national feast of the french canadians at Quebec.

1881.

Conflagration of the church and a part of St. John's suburb.

Ecclesiastical Court established in the diocese of Quebec.

Signature of the contract for the construction of the Pacific.

Population of Canada: 4,324,810 souls.

1882.

Royal Society of Canada, founded by the Marquis of Lorne.

Sale of the North Shore Railway.

Mgr Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac.

Provincial government Mousseau.

Prefecture Apostolic of the gulf of St. Lawrence, Mgr Bossé, first Prefect,

Honorable Kirkpatrick elected speaker of the House of Commons.

Twenty-fourth Governor: The Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

(1883).

1883.

Mgr Smëulders comes to Canada in the capacity of Commissioner Apostolic.

Death of the Hon. J. E. Cauchon, ex-lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, in the North-West.

Conflagration of the old parliamentary buildings at Quebec.

1884.

The Honorable R. Masson, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec.

Provincial government Ross.

Assembly of the Metis under the presidence of Riel, at St. Lawrence, in the North-West, in order to enunciate a "Declaration of rights" (September).

1885.

Death of Sir Francis Hincks.

The small-pox plague at Montreal.

Expiration of the treaty of Washington.

Civil burial of J. Doutre, advocate of Montreal.

Erection of the diocese of Nicolet.

Commission of inquest concerning the sale of the North Shore Railway.

Death of Mgr Bourget. Immense concourse at his funerals.

National debt: $196,401,094.

Troubles in the North-West.

Battle of *Ducks' lake.* (26th March).

Leaving of the fort Carleton by Crozier (27th March).

Siege of Battleford by Poundmaker (30th March).

Slaughter, at Frogs' lake, of the Fathers Fafard and Marchand and of a certain number of white people. (2nd April).

Battle of Fish Creek. (24th April).

Battle of *Coup de couteau* Mountain. (2nd May).

Attack of fort Pitt by Big Bear, and retreat of the garrison under the command of Dickens. (15th April).

Battle of Batoche, defeat of the Metis. (12th May).

Riel abandons himself up to Middleton. (15th May).

Riel found guilty by the jury, with the recommendation to the clemency of the Court, and condemned by Justice Richardson to be hanged. (1st August).

The judgement of Justice Richardson maintained by the Appeal Court of Manitoba. (15th September).

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ratifies the two first judgments. (31st October).

Hanging of Louis Riel. (16th November).

Numerous assemblies in the Province of Quebec in order to protest against the execution of Riel, and formation of the National party.

1886.

Mgr. Fabre censures the catholics present to the funerals of J. Doutre.

Riot at Paspebiac, Gaspesia.

Fourth session of the fifth parliament of Canada.

The Landry-Labrosse motion blaming the execution of Riel lost in the House of Commons.

The Carbray motion in favor of Home Rule, voted by the Legislature of Quebec.

The Garneau motion expressing regrets upon the execution of Riel lost in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Great inundation at Montreal.

Revolt of the prisoners of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary of Montreal.

Conflagration at Hull, 200 families homeless.

Bill to dispense the free-thinkers and atheists of taking the oath, rejected by the Senate.

A new electoral law for Canada.

The Archbishop Taschereau created Cardinal.

The diocese of Montreal erected into an archdiocese.

The diocese of Ottawa erected into an archdiocése.

Amnesty of the Indians and Metis of the North-West incarcerated for political offences.

Seventh Provincial Council.

Law relating to asylums of the Province of Quebec.

General elections in the Province of Quebec (14th October).

Canadian Seminary founded at Rome by the Sulpicians of Montréal.

Sanction of the schoolmasters' superannuation law.

General elections in the Province of Ontario. (28th December).

Visit of the Irish patriots J. McCarthy and M. Davitt.

The districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. in the North-West, are represented by four deputies in the Federal Parliament.

A five Justices Court is substituted to the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West.

Canonical erection of the parish of St. John's suburb.

Conflagration of Vancouver.

Inauguration of the Pacific Railway line connecting Halifax with Vancouver (B. C).

Death of Mgr Jamot; of the Right R.R. Fathers Tabaret and Provost, rectors of the catholic university of Ottawa; of the Honorable J. L. Beaudry and A. J. Duchesnay, legislative councillors; of Justices McDougall, Mousseau, McCord and Ramsay.

1887.

The Government Taillon succeed to the Provincial Government Ross.

The Government Mercier, a few days after succeed to the Government Taillon.

Sixth Local Parliament of Quebec.

General elections of Canada.

Sixth Federal Parliament.

Acadian population of Prince Edward's Island	10,751
Nova Scotia	41.219
New-Brunswick	56,635
	108.605

Catholic Association founded at Montreal by Mgr Fabre.

Chamber of Commerce of the district of Montreal.

Death of Mgr Blanchet, ancient archbishop of Nesqualy.

Sir Campbell succeeds to the Honorable Robinson, as lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

The Honorable H. Nelson succeeds to the Honorable Cornwall, as lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

The St. Ann of Beaupré church promoted to the rank of Basilic Minor.

Mgr Dowling, second bishop of Peterborough.

Ecclesiastical Court established in the diocese of Nicolet.

Circular of Cardinal Taschereau suspending the condemnation pronounced against the Knights of Labor, by the S. C. of the Propagande, in September 1884.

The Honorable A. Ouimet elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Honorable Plumb appointed Speaker of the Senate.

Death of Justices Torrance and Polette.

Incorporation of the Society of Jesus, in the Province of Quebec.

The Federal Parliament give to the North-West Territories two representatives in the Senate.

A loan of three millions and five hundred thousand of dollars voted by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

French line of steamers established between France and Canada.

TABLES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL FACTS

OF THE

HISTORY OF CANADA.

1492-1887.

SECOND PART.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

A

Abercromby, defeated by Montcalm at Carillon, 1758.

Acadia, restituted to France by the treaty of Breda, 1667.

Act of 1791.

Agriculture (school of), founded by St. Ann's college, 1858.

Aiguillon (duchess d'), founds the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec, 1639.

Ailleboust (d'), third governor, 1648-1651. Administrator, 1657. Dead, 1660.

Ailleboust de Mantel (d'), destroys the village of Corlar, 1690.

Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty, renders Louisbourg and Cape Breton to France, 1748.

Albanel (R. F.), goes to Hudson's Bay by river Saguenay, 1672.

Alcock (Hon.), president of the Legislative Council, 1807.

Allouez (R. F.), establishes the mission of Chegoimegouan, near lake Superior, 1665.

Amherst (Lord), 1st english governor, 1760-1763.

Anglin (Hon.), Speaker of the House of Commons, 1874-1878.

Annan (Hon.), Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, 1867.

Antigonish, formerly Arichat, diocese, 1844.

Anville (duke d'), looses the fleet destined to recover Louisbourg, 1746.

Argenson (d'), fifth governor, 1658-1661.

Arnold, besieges Quebec, 1775.

Arichat, to-day Antigonish, erected into a diocese, 1844.

Armstrong, fort at the inferior end of Rocky Island, constructed by Colonel Masson, 1816.

Ashburton, treaty between England and United States, 1842.

Assomption, college, founded by curate Labelle, 1832.

Athabaska — McKenzie, Vicariate-apostolic 1862.

Aubéri (R. F.), author of a memorandum respecting the limits of New France and New England, in 1720.

Aubert (Thomas), pilot, ascends the St. Lawrence, in 1508.

Auberivière (Mgr de l'), fifth bishop of Quebec, 1740. Dead, 1740.

Auclair (curate), establishes the Holy Childhood at Quebec, 1862.

Avaugour (d'), sixth governor, 1661-1663.

Aylmer (Lord), tenth governor, 1830-1835.

B

Baby (Hon.), Speaker of the Legislative Council, 1794 and 1806.

Bagot (Sir), fifteenth governor, 1842-1843.

Baillargé (L. G.), founder of a professorship of Literature at Laval University, 1886.

Baillargeon (Mgr), founds the christian schools, 1842, the Good Shepherd, 1850. Coadjutor, 1850. Administrator, 1855. Fifteenth bishop of Quebec, 1867. Dead, 1870.

Bailly (Mgr), coadjutor, 1789. Dead, 1794.

Baldwin-Lafontaine, Prime Ministers, 1842.

Barre (de la), tenth governor, 1682-1685. Defeated by the Iroquois, 1684.

Basilians (college of the), founded at Toronto, 1849.

Batoche, victory of Middleton over the Metis, 1885.

Beaudry (Hon.), author of the "Curates and Church-Wardens Code."

Beauharnois (de), Intendant, 1702.

Beauharnois (de), fifteenth governor, 1726-1747.

Beaujeu (de), victorious in Braddock at Monongahela, 1755.

Beauséjour, fort, constructed, 1748. Taken by the English, 1755.

Bédard (Hon.), imprisoned, 1809. Justice, 1811. Suspended, 1837.

Bédard (T. P.), author of the "History of 50 years."

Bedini (Mgr), visits Canada, 1853,

Bégon, intendant, 1712.

Belcour (abbot G. A.), author of a Sauteux-French grammar and dictionnary.

Belleau-McDonald, Prime Ministers, 1865.

Belleau (Sir N. F.), Speaker of the Legislative Council, 1858. Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, 1867.

Bermudas, place of banishment of 24 political canadian prisoners, 1838,

Berrey (R. F.), last superior of the monks o the order of St. Francis (Récollets), in Canada. Dead, 1800.

Berthelet (M.), founder of the Brothers of Charity Institute, at Montreal, 1867.

Biard (R. F.), author of "History of New France." Dead in France, 1622.

Bibaud (Michel), author of an History of Canada, and of many llterary collections. Dead, 1857.

Bienville (de), founds New-Orleans, 1717.

Bigot, intendant, 1748. Banished from France and his properties confiscated, 1763.

Bird (Hon.), Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1873-1874.

Bishop college, founded by bishop Mountain, 1843.

Blanchet (Hon.), Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1867, and of the House of Commons, 1879-1882.

Blanchet (Mgr F. N.), Vicar Apostolic of Oregon, 1843 ; archbishop of Oregon City, 1846.

Blanchet (Mgr A. M.), bishop of Walla-Walla, 1846, transfers his seat to Nesqualy, 1850. Resigns, 1869. Dead, 1887.

Boscawen, captures two vessels of the Dieskau squadron, 1755.

Bossé (Mgr), first Prefect Apostolic of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 1882.

Boston, riot respecting the stamp duty, 1773.

Boucher-Belleville (Abbot), author of a collection of canticals, for the use of the missions, and of a manual of controversy. Dead, 1839.

Boucherville (Boucher de), author of the novel "Une de perdue et deux de trouvées."

Boucherville (de), Speaker of the Legislative Council, 1867. Prime Minister of Quebec, 1874-1878.

Bougainville, arrives at Quebec, 1756.

Boullard (Abbot), capitulary vicar, 1728.

Bourdages (Hon.), imprisoned, 1809.

Bourdon (John), takes possession of Hudson's Bay, in the name of Lewis XIV, 1656.

Bourgeoys (Rev. Sister), founds in Montreal, the Congregation of Notre-Dame, 1653. Dead, 1700. Declared Venerable, 1878.

Bourget (Mgr), coadjutor of Montreal, 1837. Second bishop, 1840. Resigns, 1876. Dies archbishop of Martianapolis, 1885.

Bourlamarque, arrives at Quebec, 1756. Evacuates forts Carillon and St. Frederic, 1759.

Bouteroue (de), intendant, 1668.

Braddock, defeated by de Beaujeu, 1755.

Brassard (Curate), founds the Seminary of Nicolet, erected in 1805.

British Columbia, Vicariate Apostolic, 1865. Enters into the Confederation, 1873.

Braun (R. F.), author of "Une fleur de Carmel," and many other remarkable writings. Dead, 1885.

Brebœuf (R. F. de), martyrized, 1649.

Breda, treaty, restitutes Acadia to France, 1667.

Bressani (R. F.), made prisoner and tortured by the Iroquois, 1644 Author of a Relation of New France. Dead in Florence, 1672.

Briand (Mgr), seventh bishop of Quebec, 1766. Dead, 1794.

Brock, defeats Hull, at Detroit, 1812.

Brown-Dorion, Prime Ministers, 1858.

Brunet (Abbot O.), naturalist ; dead, 1876.

Burgoyne, defeated at Albany and Saratoga, 1777.

Burke (Mgr), first Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia, 1818. Dead, 1820.

Burlington, defeat of the Americans, 1813.

Burnet, erects fort Chouagen, or Oswego, 1723.

Burton, governor of Three Rivers, 1760.

Burton, administrator, 1825.

C

Cabot (John and Sebastian), discover Labrador, 1497.

Callières (de), thirteenth governor, 1698-1703. Peace of Montreal, 1701. Dead, 1703.

Campbell (Sir), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1863. Lieutenant-governor of Ontario, 1887.

Carbery (Mgr), third bishop of Hamilton, 1883.

Cameron (Mgr), coadjutor, 1870. Third bishop of Arichat or Antigonish, 1877.

Canada, discovered, 1534. Vicariate Apostolic, 1658. Earthquakes, 1663. Ceded to England, 1763. Dismemberment by George III, 1763. Divided into Upper and Lower Canada, 1792. Union Scheme of both Canadas, 1822. Union Act sanctioned by the Queen, 1840; put in force, 1841. Confederation Act, 1867.

Canadian (The), founded, 1806. Suspended by Craig, 1809.

Caouette (Miss), founds the monastery of the Précieux-Sang, at St. Hyacinthe, 1863.

Cardinal, executed at Montreal, 1838.

Carignan (Regiment of), arrives at Quebec, 1665.

Carillon (fort), victory of Montcalm over Abercromby, 1758. Capture of the fort by Montgomery, 1775.

Carleton (Sir), third governor, 1766-1796.

Caron (Hon. R. E.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1843 and 1848. Second lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1873-1876. Dead, 1876.

Caron (Rev. F. le), arrives at Quebec, 1615.

Carmelites, at Hochelaga ; founder, Mgr Bourget, 1875.

Cartier (James), visits Canada, 1534, 1535, 1541 and 1543.

Cartier-McDonald, Prime ministers 1858.

Cartier (Sir George), statesman. Dead, 1873.

Casco (to-day Portland), the English defeated by the French, 1690

Casault (Rev. L. J.), founder of Laval University, 1852. Dead, 1862.

Casgrain (abbot R.), author of many remarkable writings.

Cataracoui (fort), constructed by Frontenac, 1672. Demolished by Denonville, 1689. Reconstructed by Frontenac, 1695.

Cathcart (Count of), seventeenth governor, 1845-1847.

Cauchon (Hon.), lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, 1877. Dead, 1883.

Cazeau (Mgr C. F.), Vicar General and domestical prelate. Dead, 1881.

Cazot (R. F.), dead, 1700.

Catholic Circle of Quebec, 1876; first president, C. Vincelette.

Civil Code, in force, 1866.

Chambly (fort), constructed, 1666. Captured by Montgomery, 1775. Victory of the Canadians over the English, 1837.

Chambly (college), founded by curate Mignault, 1824.

Champigny (de), intendant, 1688.

Charest (abbot), founds with Mgr Signay, St. Roch's convent, 1844.

Chameau (The), Royal ship, is lost near Louisbourg, 1725.

Champlain (Samuel de), goes forth as far as

St. Lewis Sault, 1603. First governor of Canada, 1608-1629 and 1633-1635. Founds Quebec, 1608. Victory of Champlain lake, and discovery of the Richelieu river and lake Champlain, 1609. Victory near Sorel, 1610. Erects a fort at St. Lewis Sault, 1611. Discovers Ottawa river, 1613. Defeated by the Iroquois, he discovers the lakes Simcoe, Ontario, Huron and Nipissing, 1615. Brings up his family to Quebec, and erects fort St. Lewis, 1620. Establishes farms at Cape Tourmente, 1626. Returns to France, 1629. Comes back to Quebec and builds the church of N. D. de Recouvrance, 1633. Dead, at Quebec, 1635.

Champlain (lake) discovered, 1609. The English fleet annihilated, 1814.

Chapleau (Hon.), Prime Provincial Minister, 1879-1882.

Chapter of Quebec, 1684. Dissolution, 1772.

Charbonnel (Mgr de), second bishop of Toronto, 1830. Resigns, 1860. Founds the Basilians college, at Toronto, 1849.

Charlevoix (R. F.), author of a "General History of New France." Dead in France, 1761.

Charlottetown, diocese, 1829.

Charny (de), administrator, 1656.

Chassaigne (de), defeats Schuyler, at Prairie de la Magdeleine, 1791.

Chateaufort (de), administrator, 1636.

Chateauguay, defeat of the Americans, 1813.

Chates (de), obtains Chauvin's Commission, 1603.

Chatham, diocese, 1860.

Chaudière (river), discovered by Father Druillettes, 1646.

Chaumonot (R. F.), establishes a sedentary mission with the Onontagués, 1655-56.

Chauveau (Hon.), founder of Normal Schools, 1857. Prime Provincial Minister, 1867-1873. Publicist.

Chauvin, establishes a counter at Tadoussac, 1599.

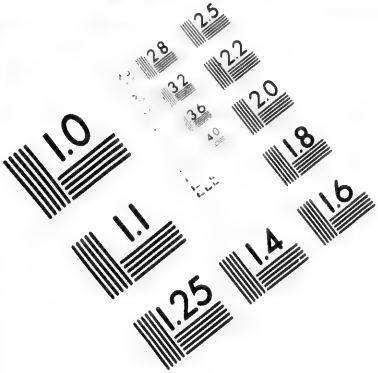
Chazel (de), intendant, 1725.

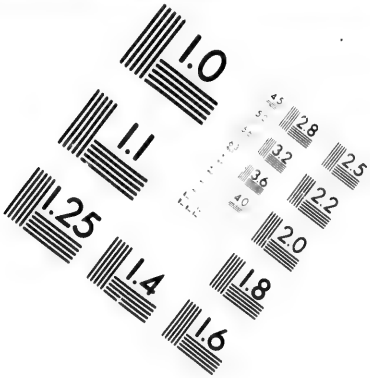
Chedabouctou, captured by Phipps, 1690.

Chicoutimi, college, 1873. Diocese, 1878. Mgr Racine, first bishop, 1878.

Chippewa, victory of the Americans, 1814.

Cholera Asiatic, 1832, 1834, 1849, 1851.





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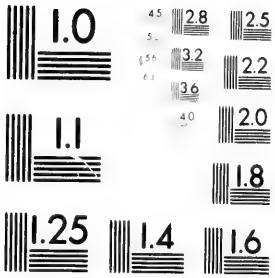

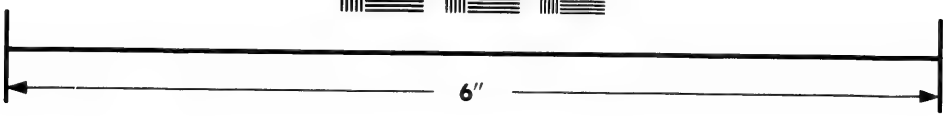

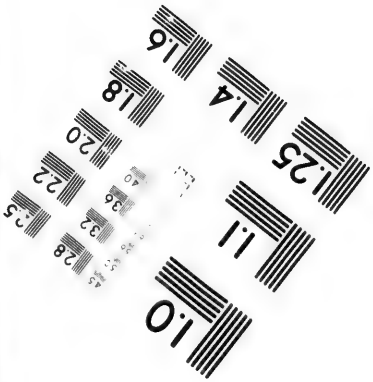

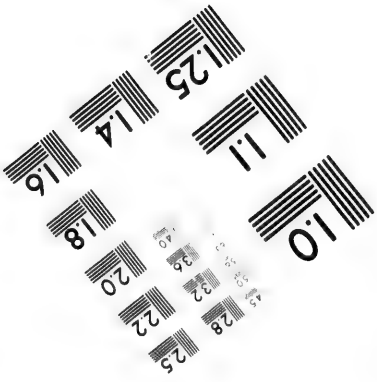

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Chouagen (Oswego), captured by Montcalm, 1756.

Christier's Farm, defeat of the Americans, 1813.

Clark, lieutenant-governor, 1791-1793.

Cleary (Mgr), sixth bishop of Kingston, 1880.

Clut (Mgr), bishop coadjutor of Athabaska-McKenzie; preconisation, 1866; consecration, 1867.

Cobourg, Victoria college, 1841.

Cockburn (Hon.), Speaker of the House of Commons, 1867-1874.

Code of Civil Procedure, in force, 1866.

Colborne (fort), retreat of the Canadians before the Fenians, 1866.

Colborne, administrator, 1837. 13th governor, 1838-1839.

Columbus (Christopher), discovers America, October, 1492.

Company of Rouen, or Merchants' Company. 1614-1620.

" of Montmorency, 1621-1627.

" of the Cent-Associés, 1627-1663.

" of Habitants, 1645.

" of West Indies, 1664-1674.

" of N. D. of Montreal, 1640.

Confederation Act, 1867.

Cook (Rev. Dr.), founds the High School of Quebec, 1843.

Cooke (Mgr), first bishop of Three Rivers, 1852. Founder of the college of Three Rivers, 1860. Dead, 1870.

Condé, viceroy, 1612.

Confederation (scheme of), adopted by the Parliament of Canada, 1865. Sanctioned by the Queen. 1867.

Conferences (political), of the delegates of Canada and Maritime Provinces, 1864.

Congregation (Sisters of), establish themselves at Quebec, 1689.

Congress (catholic), at Quebec, 1880.

Connolly (Mgr), second bishop of St. John, 1852 ; transfered to Halifax, 1859. Dead, 1876.

Conroy (Mgr), Delegate Apostolic 1877. Dead, 1878.

Contrecœur (de), erects fort Duquesne, 1754.

Coquart (R. F.), author of an Abenaquis grammar, and dictionary. Dead, 1765.

Corlar (near Albany), English defeated by the French, 1690.

Corne (de la), defeats the English at Grandpré, 1747.

Cornwall (Hon), lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, 1882.

Cortereal (de), enters into the gulf of St Lawrence, 1500.

Councils of Quebec, 1851, 1854, 1863, 1868, 1873, 1878 and 1886.

Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada, 1859.

Council of Notable, decide to obtain a good choice of settlers, 1616.

Council of Quebec, 1648.

Courcelles (de), eighth governor, 1665-1672.

Court of Appeals, 1843.

Courrier du Canada, founded, 1856.

Craig (Sir J.), fifth governor, 1809-1811. He tries to have the curates appointed by the King.

Cramahé, administrator, 1770-1774.

Crémazie (Oct.), canadian poet, dead at Havre, France, 1879.

Crespel (R. F.), author of a "Voyage in the New-World, and History of the wreck of

Father Crespel," published at Amsterdam, 1759. Dead, 1775.

Crevier (curate), founder of the college of Ste. Marie de Monnoir and of the convent of the Sisters of the Presentation, at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, 1853.

Crève-Cœur (fort), erected by de la Salle, 1680.

Crinnon (Mgr), second bishop of Hamilton, 1874. Dead, 1882.

Crozier, defeated by the Métis at Ducks' lake, 1885.

Cuoq (abbot), author of an Iroquois Prayer Book, and of an Algonquin Catechism.

Curateau (abbot), founder of the Montreal college, 1767.

Cuvillier (Hon.), parts from the democrat orator Papineau, 1833-34. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1841.

D

Dablon (R. F.), establishes a mission with the Onontagués, 1655-56.

Dalhousie (Count of), ninth governor, 1820-1828.

Dalton (Mgr), first bishop of Havre de Grace, 1856.

Daniel (R. F.), martyrized, 1648.

Daniel (abbot F.), author of the "History of the principal families of Canada," 1867.

Danville (de), viceroy, 1644.

Daulac, slaughtered with his fellow-brothers in arms, 1660.

Dearborn, defeated at Lacolle, by de Salaberry, 1812.

Deerfield, destroyed by Hertel de Rouville, 1704.

De Gaspé (P. A.), author of the "Ancient Canadians,." Dead, 1871.

Denaut (Mgr), tenth bishop of Quebec, 1797. Dead, 1806.

Demers (Mgr), bishop of Vancouver. 1844. Dead, 1871.

Denonville (de), eleventh governor, 1685-89. Defeats the Iroquois Tsonnonthouans,, 1687.

Dequen (R. F.), discovers lake St. John, 1641. Dead, 1659.

Desautels (Mgr), founds Rigaud college, 1850.

Detroit, founded by Lamothe-Cadillac, 1700. Slaughter of 2,000 Outagamis, 1712. Defeat of the Americans, 1812.

Dewdney (Hon.), second lieutenant-governor of North-West, 1881.

Déziel (Mgr), founder of the Levis college, 1853. Dead, 1882.

D'Herbomez (Mgr), first Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, 1864.

Dieskau, two vessels of his squadron are captured by Boscawen, 1755. Made prisoner by Johnson, at Fort Edward, 1755.

Dorion (Sir A. A.), administrator of Canada, 1876.

Dosquet (M[illegible] coadjutor, 1728; fourth bishop of Qu[illegible] 1734. Dead, 1777.

Dollier de [illegible]sson (abbot), author of an "History of Montreal," 1673. Dead, 1701.

Dolbeau (R. F.), arrives at Quebec, 1615.

Dowling (Mgr), second bishop of Peterborough, 1887.

Doyle (Maj. Gen.), lieutenant-governor of Nova-Scotia, 1867.

Draper-Ogden, Prime Ministers, 1861.

Draper-Viger, " " 1843.

Draper-Papineau, Prime Ministers, 1846.

Drucour, commander of Louisbourg, capitulates, 1758.

Druillettes (R. F.), discovers the Chaudière and Kenebec rivers, 1646.

Drummond, administrator, 1815.

Dubuc (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1875-1878.

Dubuque (Julien), founder of Dubuque. Dead, 1810.

Ducharme (curate), founds Ste.Thérèse college, 1824.

Duchesneau, intendant, 1675.

Ducks' Lake, defeat of Crozier, by the Metis, 1885.

Ducreux (R. F.), author of an "History of Canada."

Dufferin (Lord), twenty-second governor, 1872-1878.

Dufresne (curate), founder of Sherbrooke's college, 1852.

Duhamel (Mgr), second bishop of Ottawa, 1874. first archbishop, 1886.

Dunn (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1793-1808. Administrator, 1805-1807.

Dullard (Mgr), first bishop of Frederickton, 1843. Dead, 1851.

Duplessis (Brother Pacifique), arrives at Que- 1615. Frustrates the plot of the confederated Indians, 1616. Dead, 1619.

Duplessis-Bochard, slaughtered by the Iroquois, 1651.

Dupuy, intendant, 1727,

Duquesne (fort), 1754; abandoned, 1758.

Duquet, executed at Montreal, 1838.

Durham (Lord), twelfth governor, 1838. Grants amnesty to almost all the political prisoners.

Durieu, (Mgr), auxiliary to the Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, 1875.

E

Electeur (The), founded, 1879.

Elgin (Lord), eighth governor, 1847-1854.

Elmsley (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1803.

Erie (lake), discovered by Fathers Chaumonot and de Brebœuf, 1640.

Erie (fort), captured by the Fenians, 1866.

Esglis (Mgr d'), eighth bishop of Quebec. First canadian bishop, 1784. Buried at St. Peter's, I. O., 1788.

Estrades (d'), viceroy, 1662.

Estrées (John d'), viceroy, 1686.

Estrées (M. Victor d'), viceroy, 1707-1737.

Etendard (The), founded 1882.

Evans (W.), author of many works on agriculture. Dead, 1857.

Exiled (political), favored with amnesty, 1845.

Evénement (The), founded by H. Fabre, 1866.

F

Fabre (Mgr), coadjutor, 1873. Third bishop of Montreal, 1876. First archbishop, 1886.

Faillon (abbot), historian.

Faribault (B), professor of archaiology. Dead, 1866.

Faraud (Mgr), first Vicar Apostolic of Athabaska-McKenzie, 1863.

Farrell (Mgr), first bishop of Hamilton, 1856. Dead, 1863.

Ferland (abbot J. B. A.), historian. Dead, 1865.

Fenians, invade Canada, 1866.

Feuquières (de), viceroy, 1660.

Fleming (Mgr), fourth Vicar Apostolic of St. John Newfoundland, 1829. First bishop, 1847. Dead, 1850.

Forbin-Janson (Mgr), arrives in Canada, 1840. Presides the installation of the Montreal Chapter, 1841. Dead at Paris, 1844.

Forgues (curate), one of the founders of Laval University. Erects the convent of St. Lawrence, I. O., 1875. Founds fellowships in the seminary of Quebec. Dead, 1882.

Fourmond (R. F.), slaughtered by the Indians, in the North-West, 1885.

Frazer (Mgr), second Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia, 1820. First bishop of Arichat, 1844. Dead, 1850.

Fredericktown, defeat of the Americans, 1813.

Frontenac (fort), erected, 1672. Demolished, 1689. Rebuilt, 1695. Captured by the English, 1758.

Frontenac (de), ninth governor, 1672-1682. Disputes with Mgr de Laval, 1677. Recalled, 1682. Twelfth governor, 1689-1698. Fruitful expedition against the Iroquois, 1696. Dead, at Quebec, 1698, at 78 years of age.

G

Gage, governor of Montreal, 1760.

Galissonnière (de la), administrator, 1747-49.

Gamache (Marquis of), founds Jesuits' College, at Quebec, 1635.

Gamelin (Madam), founds convent of the Providence of Montreal, 1828.

Gand, treaty, 1814.

Garneau, national historian, dead, 1864.

Garnier (R. F.), slaughtered by the Iroquois, 1649.

Gaspareaux (fort), erected, 1748-1749. Captured by the English, 1755.

Gaudais-Dupont, organizes the Sovereign Council, 1663.

Gaulin (Mgr), bishop coadjutor, at Kingston, 1833 ; second titulary bishop, 1840. Dead, 1857.

Geography (society of), 1876.

George (fort), victory of the Americans, 1813.

George III, King of England, 1760-1820. Abolishes, the french laws, 1763.

George IV, King of England, 1820-1830.

Gillow (Mgr), second Vicar Apostolic of St. John, Newfoundland, 1818.

Girouard (curate), founds St. Hyacinth's College, 1811.

Good-Shepherd, of Montreal, founded by Mgr Bourget, 1844.

Good-Shepherd, of Quebec, founded by Mgr Baillargeon and Mr. Muir, 1850.

Gosford (Count of), eleventh governor, 1835-1838.

Grandin (Mgr), coadjutor at St. Boniface, 1857, Titulary bishop of St. Albert, 1871.

Grandpré, victory of the Canadians over the English, 1747. Dispersion of the Acadians, 1755 and 1762.

Gravel (Mgr), first bishop of Nicolet, 1885.

Guigues (Mgr), first bishop of Ottawa, 1847. Founds Ottawa college, 1847. Dead, 1874.

H

Habeas Corpus, in force, 1786.

Haldimand, lieutenant-governor, 1778-1785.

Head (Sir Edmund), nineteen governor, 1854-1861.

Halifax, founded by the English, 1749. Diocese, 1842. Ecclesiastical Province, 1852.

Hamel-Landry, litigation, 1883.

Hamilton, lieutenant-governor, 1785-1786.

Hamilton, diocese, 1856.

Hannan (Mgr) third bishop of Halifax, 1877. Dead, 1882.

Harding (Col.), lieutenant-governor of New-Brunswick, 1867.

Harper (abbot), founds convent of the Sisters of Assumption, at St. Gregoire, 1853.

Haverhill, destroyed by Hertel de Rouville, 1704.

Hazeur (abbot), capitulary vicar, 1740.

Hébert (Rev. Nicolas), founds Hébertville, in Saguenay, 1851.

Hébert (Louis), arrives at Quebec, with his family, 1617.

Henry IV, King of France, 1589-1610.

Hertel de Rouville, destroys Deerfield and Haverhill, 1704.

Hève (La), captured by Phipps, 1690,

High School, of Quebec, founded by Dr. Cook, 1843.

Hincks-Morin, Prime ministers, 1851.

Hincks (Sir Francis), dead, 1885.

Hocquart, intendant, 1731.

Holy Childhood, founded at Quebec by curate Auclair, 1852.

Hope, lieutenant-governor, 1786.

Horan (Mgr), fourth bishop of Kingston, 1858. Dead, 1875.

Hospital of the Sacred Heart, founded by Mgr Taschereau, 1872.

Hospital General, of Montreal, founded by Madam d'Youville, 1747.

Hospital General, of Quebec, founded by Mgr de St. Vallier, 1693.

Hôtel-Dieu, of Montreal, founded by Miss Mance, 1657.

Hôtel-Dieu, of Quebec, founded by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, 1639.

Howland (Hon.), lieutenant-governor of Ontario, 1869.

Hubert (Mgr), ninth bishop of Quebec, 1788. Dead, 1797.

Hudson's Bay, d'Iberville takes possession of forts Monsipi, Rupert, Quitchitchouane, 1686, and Nelson, 1697.

Hull, defeated by Brock, at Detroit, 1812.

Huron (lake), discovered by Champlain, 1615.

I

Iberville (d'), takes possession of forts Monsipi, Rupert and Quitchitchouane, in Hudson's Bay, 1686. Beats the English at Pemquid and St. John, Newfoundland, 1696. Capture of fort Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, 1697. Founds Mobile, 1701. Dead at Havana, 1705.

Ile aux Noix, captured by Montgomery, 1775.

Incarnation (Mother of), dead, 1672. Declared Venerable, 1877.

Institute (Canadian), of Quebec, founded, 1847.

Institute (Canadian), of Montreal, condemned by the S. C. of Inquisition, 1869.

Institute (St. Patrick's), 1852.

Iroquois, (converted), 1667

Irving, administrator, 1766.

J

Jackson, administrator, 1841.

Jamay (R. F.), arrives at Quebec, 1615.

Jameson (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1841.

Jamot (Mgr), Vicar Apostolic of the Northern Canada, 1874. First bishop of Peterborogh. Dead, 1886.

Jesuits, at Quebec, 1625. College of Quebec, founded by the Marquis de Gamache, 1635, and transformed into barracks, 1776. Confiscation of their properties, 1800. Return in Canada, 1842, incorporated, 1887.

Jogues (R. F.), martyrized, 1646.

Johnson, takes Dieskau prisoner at fort Edward, 1775.

Joliet, discovers Mississippi, 1673. Dead at Anticosti, 1701.

Joliette (Hon.), founds Joliette's college, 1846.

Joly (Hon.), Prime Provincial Minister, 1878-1879.

Jonquière (de la), sixteenth Governor, 1749-1752. Dead, 1752.

Journal of Quebec, founded by A. Côté, 1842.

Jubilee, first at Quebec, 1618.

Judicial decentralisation, 1857.

Jumonville, assassinated by the English, in Ohio, 1754.

Justices, excluded from Parliament, 1811.

Justice (The), newspaper founded, 1886.

K

Kempt (Sir), administrator, 1828-30. Requests his recall after tumultuous assemblies, 1830.

Kenebec (river), discovered by the Rev. F. Druillettes, 1646. The Abenaquis destroy 15 english forts in the neighbourhood of the river, 1689.

Kertk (Brothers), take possession of Quebec, 1629.

Kingston, college, 1837. Capital of Canada, 1841. Diocese, 1726, Military Royal College, 1876.

Kirkpatrick, speaker of the House of Commons, 1882-1887.

Kondiaronk, Huron Chief. Dead, 1701.

L

Labelle (Curate), founder of l'Assomption's college, 1832.

Labrosse (R. F.), author of the most part of religious books yet in use with the Montagnais. Dead, 1782.

Lachine (village), slaughtered by 1500 Iroquois, 1689.

Lafiteau (R. F.), historian and naturalist. Discovers the *gin-seng*, 1716. Dead, 1740.

Lacolle, defeat of the Americans, 1812 and 1814.

Laflèche (Mgr), coadjutor of Mgr Cooke, 1867. Administrator, 1869. Second bishop of Three Rivers, 1870.

Lafontaine-Baldwin, Prime Ministers, 1848.

Laird (Hon.), first lieutenant-governor of North-West, 1876.

Langevin (Mgr), first bishop of Rimouski, 1867.

Langevin (Sir H. L.), statesman and publicist.

Lallemant (R. F.), martyrized, 1649.

Lansdowne (Marquis of), twenty-fourth governor, 1883.

Lanterne (The), newspaper published by A. Buies, and condemned, 1886.

Larocque (Mgr J.), coadjutor at Montreal, 1852. Second bishop of St. Hyacinth, 1860. Resigns, 1866.

Larocque (Mgr C.), third bishop of St. Hyacinth, 1866. Dead, 1875.

Lapointe (Curate), founder, together with the abbot Potvin, of Rimouski's College, 1854.

Lartigues (Mgr), auxiliary bishop, 1821. First bishop of Montreal, 1836. Dead, 1840.

Larue (Dr. H.), professor and publicist. Dead, 1882.

Lauzon (de), fourth governor, 1651-56. Treaty with the Agniers, 1653.

Laval (Mgr de), born at Laval, France, 30th April, 1623. Vicar Apostolic of Canada, 1658. Founds Grand-Seminary of Quebec, 1663. Obtains the recall of the governors d'Avaugour, 1663, and de Mésy, 1665. Founds the Small-Seminary, 1668. First bishop of Quebec, 1674. Resigns, 1688. Dead at Quebec, 1708. Transfer of his mortal remains in the chapel of the Seminary, 1878. Order of the Congregation of Rites to transmit every writing of Mgr de Laval, 1886.

Laval, University, 1852. Canonical erection, 1876. Branch at Montreal, 1876.

Laverdière (abbot), historian. Dead, 1873.

Le Baillif (R. F.), delegate near Lewis XIII, 1621.

Le Ber (Miss), recluse with the Sisters of the Congregation of Montreal, 1695.

Legislative Council, rendered elective, 1856.

Le Jeune (R. F.), author of eight volumes of the Relations. Dead, at Paris, 1661.

Lemercier (R. F.), author of six volumes of the Relations. Leaves Quebec, 1685, to go and die at Antilles.

Lemoyne de Ste. Hélène, destroys the village of Corlar, 1690.

Lemoyne (Charles), baron of Longueil, administrator, 1726.

Lemoyne (Charles), son, baron of Longueil, administrator, 1752.

Lennoxville Bishop's college, 1843.

Lescarbot, settles at Port-Royal, 1606. Author of an history of New France.

Letellier de St. Just (Hon.), third lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1876-79. Dismisses the De Boucherville government, 1878. Destituted, 1879.

Levis, arrives at Quebec, 1756. Wins the battle of Ste. Foye, 1760.

Levis, college, founded by Mgr Déziel, 1853.

Liberalism, pastoral letter of the Canadian bishops, 1875.

Ligneris (de), happy expedition against the Outagamis, 1727.

Lisgar (Lord), twenty-first governor, 1868-1872.

London, diocese, 1856. Mgr Pinsonneault, first bishop, 1856.

Loranger (Hon.), jurisconsult. Dead, 1885.

Lorimier (de), dies on the scaffold, 1838.

Lorne (Marquis of), twenty-third governor, 1878-1883. Founds Royal Academy, 1882.

Lorrain (Mgr), Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, 1882.

Lotbinière (Hon. Chartier de), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1794.

Louisbourg, founded, 1713. Captured by the English, 1745 and restituted to France, 1748. Unfruitful attack of the English, 1757. Captured, 1758,

Lewis XIII, King of France, 1610-1643.

Lewis XIV, " " 1643-1715.

Lewis XV, " " 1715-1774.

Lundy's Lane, defeat of the Americans, 1814.

Lynch (Mgr), third bishop of Toronto, 1860. First archbishop, 1870.

M

Machault, fort, erected, 1753.

MacKinnon (Mgr), second bishop of Antigonish, 1852. Resigns, 1877. Dead, 1879.

Magdeleine (Prairie de la), residence of the converted Iroquois, 1669. Schuyler defeated, 1690.

Maille-Brézé (de), Chief Justice in Eyre, 1642.

Mailloux (Abbot A.), author of many valuable works. Dead, 1877.

Maisonneuve (de), founds Montreal, 1642. Returns to France, 1664.

Maitland, administrator, 1820.

Maizerets (Des), priest of the Seminary of Quebec. Dead, 1721, after a career of 50 years devoted to the education of young people.

Mallet (J. B.), founds Peoria, about 1778.

Mance (Miss) founds Hotel-Dieu of Montreal, 1657.

Marchand (abbot J.), founds the Society of Masses, 1774. Dead, 1775.

Marchand (R. F.), slaughtered by the Indians of the North-West, 1885.

Manitoba, province of the Confederation, 1870.

Marquette (R. F.), discovers the Mississippi, 1673. Establishes the mission of St. Mary's Sault, 1668. Dead, 1675.

Marcoux (abbot), author of remarkable works on Iroquois language. Dead, 1855.

Martin (R. F.) author of many works. Founder of the college of St. Mary of Montreal, 1849. Dead, 1886.

Masse (R. F.), dead at Sillery, 1646.

Masson (colonel), erects fort Armstrong, 1816.

Masson (Madam), founds Terrebonne's college, 1847.

Masson (Hon. R.), fifth lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1884.

Maurault (abbot), author of an history of the Abenaquis, 1866.

McDonald-Cartier, Prime Ministers, 1857.

McDonald-Sicotte, " " 1862.

McDonald-Dorion, " " 1863.

McDonald (Sir J. A.), Prime Minister, 1867-1873 and 1878.

McDonald (Mgr), second bishop of Charlottetown, 1837. Dead, 1859.

McDonald (Hon. J. S.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1852. Prime Minister of Ontario, 1867.

McDonell (Mgr), coadjutor of the bishop of Quebec for Upper Canada, 1820. First bishop of Kingston, 1826. Dead, 1840.

McDougall (Hon.), first governor of Manitoba, 1870.

McEachern (Mgr), suffragant of Quebec for the provinces and the islands of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 1819. First bishop of Charlottetown, 1829. Dead, 1835.

McGill, college, 1835. University, 1843.

McGill (Hon.), benefactor of the college bearing his name. Speaker of the Legislative Council, 1847.

McGee (Hon.), assassinated at Ottawa, 1868.

McIntyre (Mgr), third bishop of Charlottetown, 1860.

McKenzie (W. Lyon), political agitator of Upper Canada, dies 1861.

McKenzie (Hon.), prime minister, 1873-1878.

McKinnon (Mgr), second bishop of Arichat, 1852.

McMicken (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1880-1882.

McNab-Morin, prime ministers, 1854.

McNab-Taché, " " 1855.

McNab (Sir Allan), one of the greatest political men of Upper Canada. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1844; and of the Legislative Council, 1862. Dead, 1862.

Meighs, (fort), defeat of the Americans, 1813.

Meilleur (Dr.), first superintendent of education, 1842.

Mercier (Hon.), prime minister of Quebec, 1887.

Mercury (The), founded, 1805.

Mésy (de), seventh governor, 1663-1665. Dead at Quebec, 1665.

Metcalf (Baron of), sixteenth governor, 1843-1845. Dead, 1846.

Meulles (de), intendant, 1682.

Miamis (fort of the), erected by de Lasalle, 1680.

Middleton (Sir), officer commanding the North-West expedition, 1885.

Mignault (curate), founds Chambly's college, 1824.

Milnes (Sir), lieutenant-governor, 1799-1805.

Minerve (The), founded, 1827.

Miniac (abbot), vicar capitular, 1740.

Mississippi (river), discovered by Joliet and Marquette, 1673. Mouths of that river discovered by le Cavelier de la Salle, 1682.

Mobile, founded by Lemoyne d'Iberville, 1701.

Monck (Viscount), twentieth governor, 1861-1868.

Monk, administrator, 1819. Speaker of the Legislative Council, 1802.

Monongahéla, victory of de Beaujeu over Braddock, 1755.

Monsipi (fort), captured by d'Iberville, 1686.

Montgolfier (abbot), vicar capitular, 1760. Proposed as bishop by the Chapter of Quebec, 1763, but refused by the english government. Author of a life of Sister Bourgeoys, published in 1818. Dead, 1791,

Monts (de), establishes a colony in Acadia, 1604.

Montgomery, takes possession of Carillon, St. Frederic, Ile-aux-Noix, Chambly, Mon-

treal, Three-Rivers, and besieges Quebec, 1775. Killed under the walls of Quebec, 1775.

Montmorency (de), viceroy, 1620.

Montmorency, battle, 1759. Defeat of the English.

Montcalm, arrives at Quebec, 1756. Takes possession of Chouagen (Oswego), 1756, and of fort William Henry, 1757. Wins the battle of Carillon, 1758. Loses the battle of the plains of Abraham, and dies, 1759.

Montmagny (de), second governor, 1636-1648. Erects fort Richelieu, 1642.

Montreal, founded by the Society N. D. de Montreal, represented by de Maisonneuve, 164. Arrival of a strong recrute, 1653. Capitulation, 1760. College of Montreal, 1767. Capture of Montreal by Montgomery, 1775. Erection of the diocese, 1836, of the Chapter, 1841. Capital, 1843. Conflagration of Parliament, 1849. Conflagration of several suburbs, 1852. Small-pox ravages, 1885. Archdiocese, 1886. Ecclesiastical Province, 1887.

Moraviantown, victory of the Americans, 1813.

Moreau (Mgr), fourth bishop of St. Hyacinth, 1876.

Morin (Hon. A. N.),, speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1848.

Mornay (Mgr de), third bishop of Quebec, 1728. Dead, 1741.

Motte-Cadillac (de la), founds Detroit, 1701.

Mountain (Dr), protestant bishop of Quebec, founds Bishop's college, 1843.

Mousseau (Hon.), prime minister, 1882-1884.

Muir (Knight), founds together with Mgr Baillargeon, the Good-Shepherd of Quebec, 1850.

Mulloch (Mgr), second bishop of St. John, Newfoundland, 1850.

Municipalities, in Lower Canada, 1855.

Morin (abbot), first canadian priest, 1665. Dead, 1702.

Morris (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1853 and 1858.

Murray, governor of Quebec, 1760. Second governor of Canada, 1763-1766.

Murray (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1883.

N

Narantchouak, slaughter of Father Rasle, 1724.

Natchez, conspiration against the French, 1729.

Navy-Island, Canadians repulsed by the English, 1837.

Necessity, fort, erected by Washington, 1754.

Nelson, fort, captured by d'Iberville, 1697.

Nelson (Hon.), lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, 1887.

Neilson (Hon.), withdraws from Papineau, 1833-34.

Niagara, fort, erected by de la Salle, 1680. Captured by the English, 1759.

Nicholson, retreats towards Boston with his army, 1711.

Nicolet, seminary founded by curate Brassard, and erected, 1885. Diocese, 1885, first bishop, Mgr Cravel, 1885. Ecclesiastical Court, 1887.

Nipissing (lake), discovered by de Champlain, 1615.

Normal Schools, 1857. Founder, Hon. P. Chauveau.

Normand (abbot L.), restorer of General Hospital of Montreal, and founder of the commonalty of Grey Nuns, 1751. Dead, 1759.

North-West, annexation of, 1869. Troubles and temporary government, 1870.

Noué (R. F. de), found frozen on the ice, near fort Richelieu, 1646.

Nova-Scotia, erected into a Vicariate Apostolic, 1817.

New-Orleans, founded by Bienville, 1717.

O

Oblats, arrival at Montreal, 1841.

O'Brien (Mgr), fifth bishop of Kingston, 1875. Dies suddenly at Quebec, 1879.

O'Brien (Mgr), sixth archbishop of Halifax, 1883.

O'Donnell (Mgr), first Vicar Apostolic of St John, Newfoundland, 1796.

Officialty, established at Quebec, 1881.

O'Mahony (Mgr), coadjutor to the archbishop of Toronto, 1869.

Ontario (lake) discovered by de Champlain, 1615.

Osgood (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1794.

Oswego, peace between Ponthiac and England, 1766. Defeat of the Americans, 1814.

Ottawa, diocese, 1847. Capital of Upper and Lower Canada, 1857, and of the Dominion, 1867. Archdiocese, 1886. Ecclesiastical Province, 1887.

Ouimet (Hon.), prime minister, 1873-74.

Ouimet (Hon. A.), speaker of the House of Commons, 1887.

Outagamis, 2,000 slaughtered near Detroit, in 1712.

Outaouais, river, discovered by de Champlain, 1615.

P

Pacific, (Railway), inaugurated between Montreal and Vancouver, 1886.

Painchaud (curate) founds St. Ann's college, 1827.

Panet (Mgr), twelfth bishop of Quebec, 1825. Dead, 1833.

Panet (Hon.), speaker of the first canadian parliament, 1792 and 1797. Suspended as Justice, 1838.

Papineau (Hon.), speaker of the House of Assembly, 1815 and 1825-1837. Dead, 1875.

Parent (Etienne), publicist. Dead, 1874.

Paris, treaty of Paris. Canada ceded to England, 1763.

Parliament (first), 1792.

Pastoral Letter, of the bishops against certain practices proper to destroy the liberty due to the Sacrament of Penance and to its ministers, 1880.

Peltrie (Madam de la), founds the Ursulines of Quebec, 1639. Dead, 1671

Pemquid, (fort), captured by d'Iberville, 1696

Perrault (abbot), vicar capitular, 1760.

Period of Discoveries, 1492-1608.

" **Companies,** 1608-1663.

" **Royal Government,** 1663-1760.

" **Absolute Government,** 1760-1774.

" **Legislative Council,** 1774-1791.

" **Constitutional Government,** 1791-1840.

" **the Union,** 1840-1867.

" **the Confederation,** 1867.

Perrot, governor of Montreal, 1664.

Peterborough, diocese, 1882. First bishop, Mgr Jamot, 1882. Second bishop, Mgr Dowling, 1887.

Philipsburgh, plundered by the Fenians, 1866.

Pie VII, erects Quebec into an archbishopric, 1819.

Pidgeon Hill, captured by the Fenians, 1866.

Pinsonneault (Mgr A.), first bishop of London, Ontario, 1856. Resigns, 1866. Dead, 1883.

Phipps, takes possession of Port-Royal, La Hève, Chedabouctou, and besieges Quebec, 1690.

Phelan (Mgr), sacred, 1843. Administrator, 1852. Third bishop of Kingston, 1857. Dead, 1857.

Plains of Abraham, victory of the English over the French, 1759.

Plattsburg, abandoned by Prevost, 1814.

Plessis (Mgr), eleventh bishop of Quebec, 1806. Appointed archbishop, 1818. Dead, 1825.

Plumb (Hon.), speaker of the Senate, 1887.

Pontbriand (Mgr), sixth bishop of Quebec, 1741. Dead, 1760.

Pontgravé, goes as far as Sault St. Lewis, 1603.

Pontiac, Vicariate Apostolic, 1882.

Ponthiac, indian chief, rebels against England, 1765.

Portneuf (Rev. J.), curate of St. Joachim, slaughtered by the English together with seven of his parishioners, 1759.

Port-Royal, founded, 1606. Destroyed, 1613. Captured by Phipps, 1690. Resists to two attacks in 1704 and 1707. Captured by the English, 1710.

Poterie (de la), administrator not acknowledged, 1665.

Power (Mgr), first bishop of Toronto, 1842. Dead, a victim of his zeal for the typhoids, 1847.

Poutrincourt, founds a colony at Port-Royal, 1606.

Précieux-Sang (monastery of the), founded at St. Hyacinth, 1863, by Miss Caouette.

Prefecture (apostolic), of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 1882. First Prefect, Mgr Bossé, 1882.

Prescott (Sir Robert), fourth governor, 1796-1799.

Presqu'île, fort, 1703.

Presse (The), founded, 1883.

Presentation (fort), erected, 1748-49.

Prevost (Sir George), sixth governor, 1811-1815. Abandons Plattsburg, 1814.

Priests, french, emigrate to Canada, 1797.

Prince (Mgr), coadjutor to the bishop of Montreal, 1844 First bishop of St. Hyacinth, 1852. Dead, 1860.

Prince Edward (Island), enters into Confederation, 1871.

Programme (catholic), 1871.

Propagation of the Faith, established at Quebec, 1836.

Provencher (Mgr), born at Nicolet, 1787. Priest, 1811. Vicar Apostolic of North-West, 1822. Titulary bishop of St. Boniface, 1847. Dead, 1853.

Put-in-Bay, victory of the Americans, 1813.

Q

Quebec, founded by de Champlain, 1608. Captured by the Kertk, 1629. Erected into a bishopric, 1674. Besieged by Phipps, 1690. Capitulation, 1763. Erected into an arch-

bishopric, 1818. Erected into an ecclesiastical province, 1844. Conflagration of St. Roch, St. Lewis and St. John suburbs, 1845. Conflagration of the Legislative Palace, 1854. Conflagration of St. Roch and St. Sauveur suburbs, 1866. Capital of the Province of Quebec, 1867. Conflagration of St. Roch's, 1870. Conflagration of the Court House, 1873. Conflagration of the church and part of St. John suburb, 1881. Conflagration of the Parliament Buildings, 1883.

Quebec Act (the), 1774.

Quebec Gazette (The), founded, 1764.

Quesnel (Hon.), withdraws from Papineau, 1833-34.

Queenstown, defeat of the Americans, 1812. Victory of the Americans, 1813.

Quitchitchouane, fort, captured by d'Iberville, 1686.

R

Racine (Mgr A.), first bishop of Sherbrooke, 1874. Appointed Assistant to the Pontifical throne, 1866.

Racine (Mgr D.), first bishop of Chicoutimi, 1878.

Ransonet (abbot), author of a Life of Sister Bourgeoys, 1728.

Rasle (R. F.), slaughtered by the English at Narantchouak, 1724.

Ramsay (Hon. Justice), founder of the "Lower Canada Jurist and Law Reports," dead, 1886.

Raudot, father and son, joint intendants, 1705.

Raymond (Mgr J. S.), Vicar General and Prelate Domestic. Author of many religious, historical and philosophical writings. Born, 1810; dead 3rd July 1887.

Reciprocity (commercial), treaty, 1854. Abolished, 1866.

Recollets (Monks of the order of St. Francis), arrive at Quebec, 1615. Erect a monastery on the shores of river St. Charles, 1620. Attack of the Iroquois against their convent, 1621. Leave Canada, 1629. Return in Canada, 1670. They erect a convent in Upper Town, 1681. Conflagration of their church and convent, 1796. Secularisation, 1796.

Recouvrance (N. D. of), chapel, 1633.

Red River, erected into a Vicariate Apostolic, 1844.

Redemptorists (RR. FF.), entrusted with the parochial duties of St. Ann of Beaupré's sanctuary, 1878.

Registers, kept at Quebec for the first time, 1621.

Rensalaer (Van), defeated at Queenstown by Sheaffe, 1812.

Resolutions (92), 1833-34.

Réveil (The), newspaper founded by A. Buies, condemned, 1876.

Réveil du Saguenay (The), newspaper, founded, 1886.

Revolution (American), 1774.

Richelieu (de), Chief Justice in Eyre, 1626.

Richelieu, fort, erected by Montmagny, 1642. Burnt by the Iroquois, 1647.

Richmond (Duke of), eighth governor, 1818-19.

Riel, interdicts to McDougall the entrance of the North-West, 1869. Chief of the provisory government at Fort Garry, 1870. Hanged at Regina, 16th November, 1885.

Rimouski, college, 1854. Diocese, 1867. First bishop, Mgr J. Langevin.

River-aux-Bœufs, fort, erected in 1753.

Roberval (de), viceroy, 1540. Winters in Canada, 1542.

Robinson (Hon.), lieutenant-governor of Ontario, 1882.

Robitaille (Hon.), fourth lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1879-1884.

Roche (Marquis de la), obtains privilege of trading, 1598.

Rocky-Mountains, discovered by de Varennes, 1743.

Rogers (Mgr), first bishop of Chatham, 1860.

Ross (Hon. J.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1854.

Ross (Hon. J. J.), prime minister, 1884-1887.

Rouillé (de), fort, erected in 1748-49.

Routhier (curate), founder of the convent of Jésus-Marie, at Levis, 1856.

Rouville (Hertel de), destroys Deerfield and Haverhill, 1704.

Rowand, administrator, 1853.

Royal (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1871-73.

Royal Institution, 1880.

Rupert (fort), captured by d'Iberville, 1686.

Ryswich, peace of, restitutes Hudson's Bay to France, 1697.

S

Sackett's Harbour, victory of the Americans, 1813.

Sacred-Heart (Ladies of the), establish themselves in Canada, 1842.

Sagard (Brother Gabriel), publishes in 1632, his "Grand voyage into the country of the Hurons," and in 1636, his "History of Canada."

Saguenay, conflagration, 1870.

Salaberry (de), defeats Dearborn, at Lacolle, 1812.

Salle (de la), erects forts Niagara, Crève-Cœur and Miamis, 1680. Discovers the mouths of the Mississippi, 1682. Dead, 1687.

Salmon Falls, English defeated by the French, 1690.

Sault St. Lewis (fort), attacked by the Iroquois, 1621.

Sault St. Mary, meeting of 14 Indian Chiefs, 1670.

Scallon (Mgr), third Vicar Apostolic of St. John, Newfounland, 1818.

Schuyler, defeated at Prairie de la Magdeleine, 1691.

Seghers (Mgr), second bishop of Vancouver, 1873. Promoted to the Episcopal Seat of Oregon City, 1880. Murdered, 1886.

Seminary of Quebec (Grand), founded by Mgr de Laval, 1663.

Seminary of Quebec (Small), founded by Mgr de Laval, 1668.

Sewell (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1809-1837.

Ship Laborers (Riot of), at Quebec, 1882.

Sicotte (Hon.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1854.

Signay (Mgr), thirteenth bishop of Quebec. Founds together with curate Charest, St. Roch's convent, 1844. First archbishop in exercise, 1844. Dead, 1850.

Sillery, commander, establishes a smallborough of christian Indians, near Quebec, 1637.

Sheaffe, defeats Van Rensalaer, at Queenstown, 1812.

Sherbrooke, college, 1852; diocese, 1874; first bishop, Mgr A. Racine. Seminary, founded, 1875.

Sherbrooke (Sir John), seventh governor, 1816-1818. Requests the official acknowledgment of the title of the catholic bishop of Quebec, and causes his appointment as Legislative Councillor, 1817.

Sherwood-Papineau, prime ministers, 1847.

Sherwood, prime minister, 8th Dec. 1847.

Sifton (Hon.) speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1879.

Simcoe (lake), discovered by de Champlain, 1615.

Sisters of the Congregation, Quebec, 1689.

Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns), Quebec, founder: Mgr Turgeon, 1848.

Sisters of Jesus-Marie, St. Joseph de Levis, founder: Curate Routhier, 1856.

Sisters of the Presentation, St. Hyacinth, founder: Mgr Prince, 1853.

Sisters of the Presentation, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, founder: Vicar General Crevier, 1853.

Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollet, founder: Mgr Vinet, 1858.

Smeulders (Dom.), Commissioner Apostolic to Canada, 1883.

Small-Pox, 1,800 victims, 1732.

Smith (Hon. W.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1792.

Smith (Hon. H.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1858.

Society Historical, Montreal, 1857.

Society St. John the Baptist, of Quebec, 1842.

Society Literary and Historical, of Quebec, 1824.

Society of Masses, founded by curate J. Marchand, 1774.

Society Royal of Canada, founded by the Marquis of Lorne, 1882.

Society of Jesus, incorporated, 1887.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul, established at Quebec, 1846.

Soissons (County of), viceroy, 1612.

Sorel, fort, erected, 1666.

Soumande (abbot), founder of fellowships at Seminary of Quebec. Dead about 1708.

Sovereign Council, 1663.

St. Albans, plunder of a bank by the Conferate of the South who seek refuge, afterwards, in Canada, 1864.

St Albert, diocese, 1871.

St. Amand, village plundered by the Fenians, 1866.

St. Ann, fort, captured by the English, 1693.

St. Ann of Beaupré, beginning of the construction of the new church, by curate J. B. Blouin, 1872.

St. Ann (college of), founded by curate Painchaud, 1827.

St. Ann, patroness of Canada, 1876.

St. Boniface, diocese, 1847. Ecclesiastical province, 1871.

St. Charles, victory of the English over the Canadians, 1857.

Ste. Croix (Fathers of), at St. Lawrence of Montreal, called by curate St. Germain, 1847.

St. Denis, English repulsed by Canadians, 1837.

St. Eustache, victory of the English over the Canadians, 1837.

Ste. Foye, battle won by Levis, 1760. Monument of the brave, 1863.

St. Frederic, fort, 1729. Captured by Montgomery, 1775.

St. Germain-en-Laye, treaty; Canada restituted to France, 1632.

St. Germain (curate), founder of St. Lawrence College of Montreal, of a brothers' school and a convent, 1847.

St. Hyacinth, college, founded by curate Girouard, 1811. Diocese, 1852.

St. Ignace, smallborough destroyed by the Iroquois, 1649.

Rt. John the Baptist of Quebec (society, 1842.

St. John, Newfoundland, captured by d'Iberville, 1696, and by St. Ovide, 1709.

St. John (N. B.), erection of the diocese, 1842.

St. John (Island), unfruitful attempt of colonisation, 1719.

St. John (lake), discovered by R. F. Dequen, 1641.

St. John. smallborough destroyed by the Iroquois, 1649.

St. Joseph, patron of Canada, 1624.

St. Joseph, smallborongh destroyed by the Iroquois, 1648.

St. Joseph, ecclesiastical retreat fund for the archdiocese of Quebec, 1876.

St. Lawrence (gulf), Prefecture Apostolic, 1882.

St. Lewis, theater of Quebec, burnt, 1846.

St. Lewis, smallborough destroyed by the Iroquois, 1649.

St. Mary of Montreal (college), founded by Rev. F. Martin, 1850.

St. Mary of Monnoir, college, 1853.

St Ovide, takes possession of St. John, Newfoundland, 1709.

St. Theresa, college, founded by curate Ducharme, 1824.

St. Theresa, fort, constructed, 1666.

St. Vallier (Mgr de), second bishop of Quebec, 1688. Founds General Hospital of Quebec, 1693. Founds the Ursulines of Three Rivers, 1697. Prisoner of the English, 1705. Divides his diocese into parishes, 1722. Dead at General Hospital 1727.

Stisted (Maj. Gen.), lieutenant-governor of Ontario, 1867.

Stuart (Hon.), administrator of the province, 1887.

Subercase, repulses three maritime expeditions 1704-1707. Abandons Port-Royal to the English, 1710.

Sulpicians, arrive at Montreal, 1663. Succeed to the Company of Montreal, 1663. Found Seminary, 1677, and christian schools, 1837. Canadian Seminary at Rome, 1886.

Supreme Court, 1875.

Sweeny (Mgr), third bishop of St. John, New-Brunswick, 1860.

Syndicate (financial) of Laval University, 1887.

T

Taché (Mgr A.), coadjutor of Mgr Provancher, 1851. Titulary bishop of St. Boniface, 1853. First archbishop, 1871.

Taché (Sir E. P.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1856.

Taché-McDonald, prime ministers, 1856.

Taché-McDonald, prime ministers, 1864.

Talon, intendant, 1665 and 1670. Takes possesion of the Western Territories, 1671. Returns to France, 1672.

Taschereau (Hon.), imprisoned, 1809.

Taschereau (Cardinal), sixteenth bishop of Quebec, 1871. Founds the Hospital of the Sacred Heart, 1873. Created Cardinal, 1886.

Tenure Seigniorial, abolition of, 1854.

Terrebonne, college, founded by Madam Masson, 1847.

Tessier (Hon. U.), speaker of the Legislative Council, 1863.

Test (oath of), exacted, 1763.

Themines, King's lieutenant, 1616.

Thompson (Hon.), or Lord Sydenham, fourteenth governor, 1839-1841.

Toronto, victory of the Americans, 1813. University, 1827. Erection of diocese, 1841. Basilians' College, 1849. Capital, 1849. Archdiocese, 1870.

Tour (abbot de la), author of a "History of Hotel-Dieu, and Memoirs on the life of Mgr de Laval," 1741.

Tracy (Marquis de), viceroy, 1665. Fruitful expedition against the Agniers, 1666. Returns to France, 1667.

Tremblay (abbot G.), apostle of colo tion. Dead, 1885.

Trent (affair of), 1861.

Three Rivers, founded by de la Violette, 1634. Treaty of peace between the French and the Indians, 1645. Captured by Montgomery, 1775. Diocese, 1852. College, 1866.

Turcotte (L. P.), author of "Canada sous l'Union," and "History of Island of Orleans." Dead, 1878.

Turcotte (Hon. J. E.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1861.

Turcotte (Hon. A.), speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1878.

Turgeon (Mgr), fourteenth bishop of Quebec, 1850. Founds the Sisters of Charity's almshouse, at Quebec, 1848. Dead, 1867.

U

Union Act (the), 1841.

United States (independence of), proclamation, 1776. War with Canada, 1812.

University, Laval, founded, 1852. Canonical erection, 1876. Branch at Montreal, 1876.

Ursulines of Quebec, founded by Madam de la Peltrie, 1639. Burnt, 1650 and 1686.

Ursulines of Three Rivers, founded by Mgr de St. Vallier, 1697. Burnt, 1752 and 1806.

Utrecht, treaty, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia, are ceded to England, 1713.

V

Vancouver, diocese, 1847.

Vancouver (town), burnt, 1886.

Varennes (de), defeats Schuyler at Prairie de la Magdeleine, 1691.

Varennes (de), discovers Rocky Mountains, 1743.

Vaudreuil (de), fourteenth governor, 1703-1725. Dead, 1725.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal (de), eighteenth governor, 1755-1760.

Ventadour, viceroy, 1625.

Verazzani (John), visits the coasts of the United States and Maritime Provinces, 1623.

Verchères (Madame de), distinguishes herself during the siege of Quebec, 1690.

Vérité (the), newspaper, founded by J. P. Tardivel, 1881.

Versailles treaty of, acknowledges the independence of the United States, 1783.

Vicariate Apostolic, of Canada, 1658; of St. John, Newfoundland, 1791; of Nova Scotia, 1817; of Red River, 1844; of British Columbia, 1863; of Pontiac, 1882; of Athabaska-McKenzie, 1862.

Victoria, Queen of England, 1837.

Victoria, capital of British Columbia.

Victoria (bridge), inaugurated, 1860.

Viger (James), professor of archaiology.

Viger (Hon. D. B.), the father of the Canadian press. Dead, 1861.

Villiers (de), defeats the English at Grand-Pré, 1747. Victory near fort Nécessité, 1754.

Vincelette (C.), first president of the Catholic Circle of Quebec.

Vinet (Mgr), founder of the convent of the Sacred-Heart, at Sault-au-Recollet, 1858.

Violette (de la), founds Three Rivers, 1634.

W

Wales (Prince of), visits Canada, 1860.

Walbridge (Hon.) speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1863.

Walker, admiral, is wrecked at Eggs' Island, 1711.

Washington, erects fort Necessity, 1754.

Washington, treaty between England and the United States, 1871. Abolished, 1885.

Walsh (Mgr J.), second bishop of London, 1867.

Walsh (Mgr), third Vicar Apostolic of Nova-Scotia. First bishop of Halifax, 1842. Archbishop, 1852. Dead, 1858.

Wetmore (Hon.), prime minister of New-Brunswick, 1867.

William IV, King of England, 1830-1837.

William Henry, fort, captured by Montcalm, 1757.

Wilmot (Hon.), lieutenant-governor of New-Brunswick, 1869.

Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba, 1870.

Wolfe (General), dead after having defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, 1759.

Y

Youville (Madame d'), founds the General Hospital of Montreal, 1747.

Z

Zouaves (Canadian Pontifical), Departure of the first detachment for Rome, 1868. Return, 1870.

Departure of
me, 1868. Re-